

Commerce

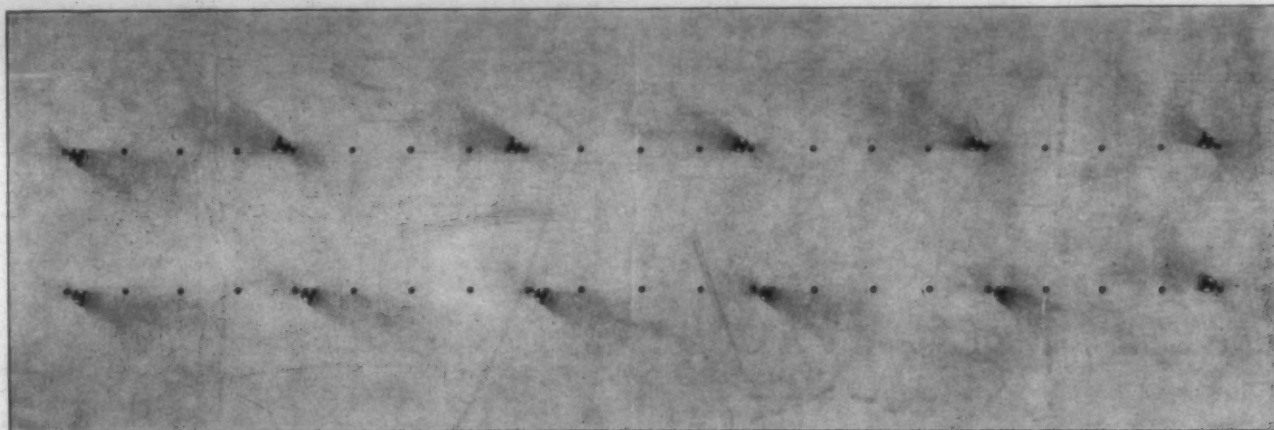
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V. 26
1924

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME 26

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1924

NUMBER 1



TYPICAL INSTALLATION OF BAHNSON HUMIDIFIERS, SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF HUMIDIFIED AIR

Humidifiers are mounted on columns whenever practicable, thus avoiding all unsightly overhead drain piping in bays. Note perfect horizontal circulation of air. Humidity escapes from any room chiefly through the walls and windows, and experience has shown that with proper horizontal circulation the center of the room always has sufficient humidity when the outer bays are properly supplied.

Bahnson Humidifiers

Meet the first essential of humidifying efficiency in that they actually distribute moisture evenly and thoroughly throughout the room.

Coupled with the feature of distribution is that of the automatic humidity control on each machine which permits the feed of water to the humidifier only in accordance with the condition of the air around it.

Freedom from dry spots in the room and correct automatic control of humidity are special BAHNSON features and are found only in the BAHNSON system of humidification.

The Bahnson Company Humidification Engineers

Winston-Salem, N. C.

New York Office: 437 Fifth Ave.

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Card Clothing

made in the
SOUTH

equal to the
BEST

Charlotte Manufacturing Co.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS

ESTABLISHED 1831
TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the following
Machines

COTTON MACHINES

Cleaning	Combing Machines
Opening	Drawing Frames
Conveying	Roving Frames
Distributing	Spinning Frames
Picking	Spoolers
Revolving Flat Cards	Twisters
Sliver Lap Machines	Reels
Ribbon Lap Machines	Quillers
Loom Dobbies	

COTTON WASTE MACHINES

Cotton and Woolen Systems

Openers	Revolving Flat Cards
Pickers	Derby Doublers
Willows	Roving Frames
Card Feeds	Spinning Frames
Full Roller Cards	Spoolers
Condensers	Twisters
Special Spinning Frames	

SILK MACHINES

Ring Twisters

WOOLEN MACHINES

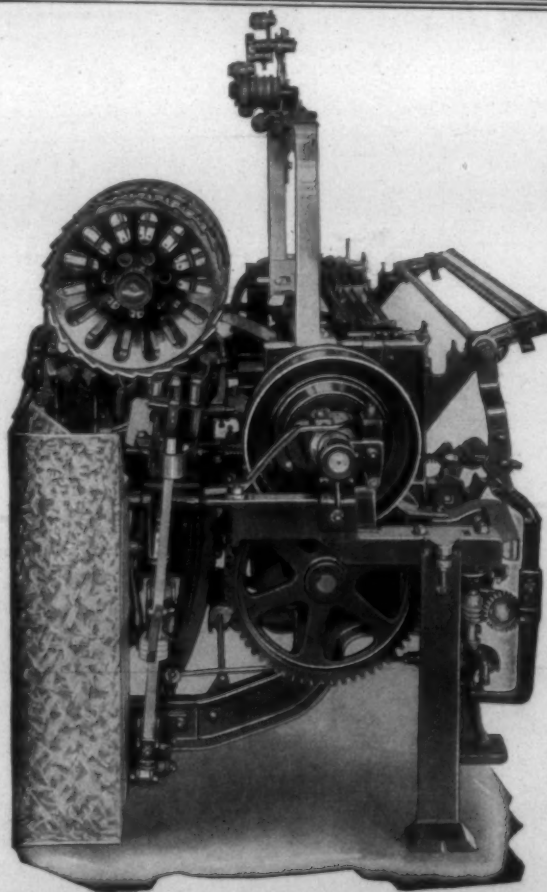
Card Feeds	Condensers
Full Roller Cards	Wool Spinning Frames

WORSTED MACHINES

Cone Roving Frames	Ring Twisters
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MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASS. U.S.A.
SOUTHERN OFFICE CHARLOTTE, N.C.

End-View of our Nordray Loom With Lacey Top-Rig



We Build a Simple Automatic With Rugged Design

HOPEDALE MFG. COMPANY
Milford, Mass.

Southern Office

Greenville S. C.

HOUGHTON

HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER

An Advertisement by Chas. E. Carpenter

HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER is the last word in this character of product. It is new, yet not revolutionary. It possesses all of the merits of the softeners and tallow products which have gone before, plus those niceties of refinement or improvements which make the up-to-the-minute product which it is. It is the result of evolution rather than of revolution. It is the natural consequence of years of experience and unsparing research.

It is one thing to add the desired weight to the yarn in the size and quite another to carry that weight through every process to the finished cloth. HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER will actually do this. And it will do it better than any other product.

How do we know this?

The Houghton Research Staff obtained the cooperation of six friendly mills, and it was agreed to make an extensive practical test of the principle products used in combination with the starch and size in the conditioning process. But to identify these products only by number, so that in the operation there would be no prejudice on the part of those making the practical test.

The result was 100 per cent in favor of HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER.

The reader will thus appreciate that HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER is not a theoretical or laboratory product, but one which has been perfected with the aid and cooperation of the practical mill man.

Not the least of the important properties possessed by this product is its ability to add additional strength to the warp and thus reduce breakage to a minimum heretofore unheard of. This is due to the extraordinary penetrating power and adhesive strength of the CONDITIONER.

It carries the size into the heart of the warp and holds it there, while it also holds the fibres tighter together.

The bleaching and finishing process which reveals the defects of the older type of softeners has no terrors for HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER, for by its use the defects so generally developed by these processes are reduced to an inconsequential item.

When we were seeking a name for this improved product, for it is an improved product rather than a new one, a mill man suggested that we call it MILL HAPPINESS, as he claimed that it would relieve the average mill man of his greatest worries and make mill life for everyone happier all around.

We might have adopted the suggestion were it not for the fact that the name might mislead some to believe that the product was a quack remedy or secret compound. We are more than anxious that the mill man should realize that we are not dealers in nostrums. Our products are the result of scientific research and not compounds composed of a little of this and a little of that put together by some rule or thumb method.

HOUGHTON'S WARP CONDITIONER is a product which the mill man has wanted for years. At times the softeners and tallow products have come close to supplying the want only to fail in some one or more important detail. This product fails in none.

We feel that a personal interview with one of our representatives will be far more satisfactory than correspondence on this product, and therefore we would suggest that you 'phone or drop a note to the nearest address given below, so that the next time our representative goes over your territory he will make it a point to call on you.

'Phone or write the note now, while it is fresh in your memory.

E. F. HOUGHTON & COMPANY

Works: Philadelphia—Chicago

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1001 Healy Bldg.
Phone: Walnut 2067

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Phone 2316

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418 N. 3rd St.
Phone: Olive 3559

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Oils and Leathers for the Textile Industry

Manufacturers of
GLAZED YARNS

*We can furnish the Yarn, glaze it and
deliver on Wardwell or Butt
Braider Tubes or 6" Universal Tubes*

We have recently made a considerable increase in our yarn glazing capacity, and are therefore in a position to accept orders from a limited number of new customers.

Those who place their orders now are assured of early deliveries.

We can furnish the yarn for your orders if you desire, or will glaze yarn which you ship to us.

We can deliver it on Wardwell or Butt braider tubes, one to four ends, 6" Universal tubes, or in any form ordinarily required by the trade.

**Largest Job Dyers
of Yarn in America**

We dye all classes of colors from Direct to Best

Our three plants combined have the largest yarn job dyeing capacity in America — approximately 230,000 lbs. per week.

This remarkable growth has been achieved in the short space of a decade and is due in large part to the fact that the Franklin Process of dyeing eliminates skeins, long chains, and beamers with their attendant yarn waste; also that the colors obtained are unusually solid, even, brilliant and fast. This latter feature is because the Franklin Process dyes yarn in the wound form under pressure in the most concentrated dye bath known to the industry, — a gallon of liquor to a pound of yarn.

Upon request we shall be glad to show you actual samples of Franklin Process dyeing and to explain to you in detail the many advantages of this process. A letter or telephone call from you will bring a representative.

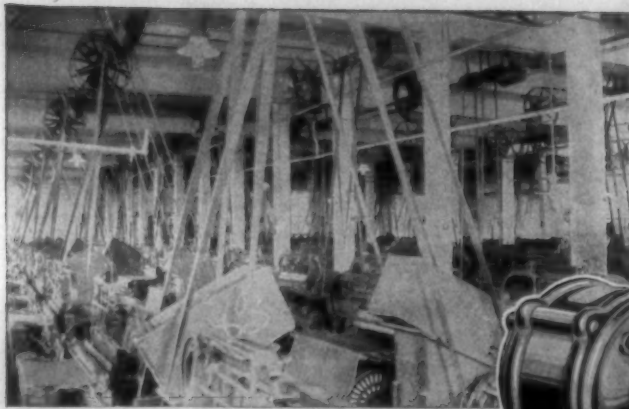


FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

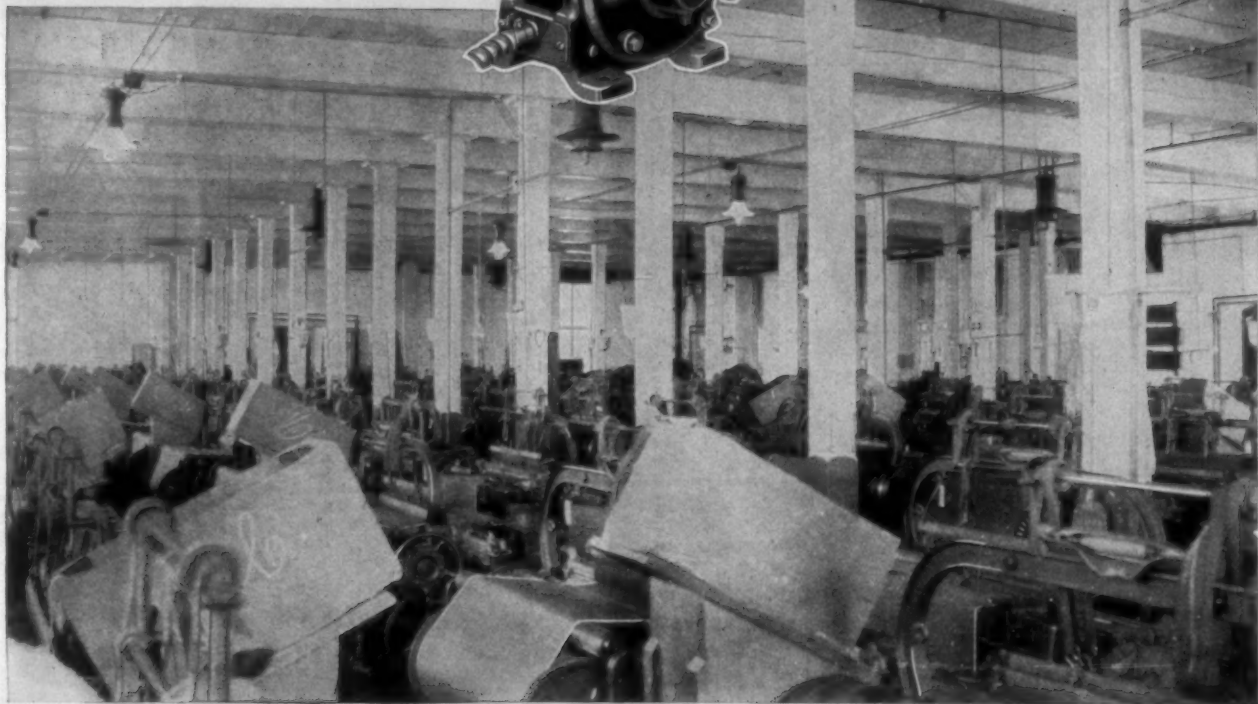
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SOUTHERN FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY
Greenville, S. C.





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Thirty Years of Progressive Service to the Textile Industry

Thirty years ago, the General Electric Company furnished induction motors for the first textile mill to adopt electric drive. Today, over 75% of all the electric power used in the textile industry in this country is applied through G-E Motors—in group and individual drives.



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The broad, successful application of motors to textile machinery is a part of the General Electric Company's complete service in building all apparatus and supplies used in the generation, transmission, distribution, and application of electricity in textile mills.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME 26

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NUMBER 1

How Crop Reports are Secured

THE work of gathering and compiling data for the cotton reports of the United States Department of Agriculture is done by the division of crop and livestock estimates, a branch of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. A corps of trained statisticians and computers is maintained in Washington as well as an extensive field service, with a statistician in each State, writes William A. Schoenfeld, chairman of the Crop Reporting Board, Department of Agriculture.

The Crop Reporting Board, which was created some years ago by the Secretary of Agriculture, is the agency through which all of the important crop forecasts and estimates are assembled and released to the public. It is composed of a chairman and four permanent members, who are thoroughly trained statisticians with years of experience in crop-estimating work. In addition to the permanent members, two or three of the field statisticians are brought in from the cotton States each month to serve as members of the board. The Crop Reporting Board determines, from an analysis of the data gathered and compiled for it, the forecasts and estimates which the Department of Agriculture publishes relating to cotton. In doing so the board acts as the direct representative of the Secretary of Agriculture and all the reports which it releases must be approved by him or the acting secretary before publication.

The Crop Reporting Board meets on the dates selected a year in advance for the issuance of the cotton reports. These reports, which relate to the twenty-fifth of each month, are usually issued between the thirty-first of the same month and the second or third of the month immediately following.

Great care is taken to prevent anyone having access to the data used by the board prior to the day of making the report, the information from various sources being kept in non-assembled form in a safe in the office of the Secretary of Agriculture. After the board has taken its place in the rooms provided for it on crop report day, the windows having been sealed and the doors locked, with guards placed at each door, the reports and other data for the various States are brought from the secretary's office in sealed envelopes. Once the doors

are locked and the data received, no one is allowed to leave the room in which the board and its assistants are assembled until the report has been released at the hour and minute set in advance for such release.

A severe penalty is provided by law for the giving out of information by anyone connected with the work prior to the time fixed by the secretary for its release. Such persons are also prohibited by law from speculating in products of the soil.

The Department of Agriculture has issued reports on the cotton crop for many years. For nearly a half century these were limited to reports of the condition of the crop once a month during the growing season as ascertained by inquiry from crop reporters, and to an annual estimate of acreage, yield per acre, and production. Farmers, dealers, manufacturers, and the public at large are interested in the cotton crop from the viewpoint of the relation of its comparative size to the probable market price. Each buyer and each seller of this great American commodity desires information as to the size of the crop at as early a date as possible to aid him in making his decisions. Since 1915 the department has attempted to meet this need by forecasting as early as June 25 the probable output of the crop. Since the actual size of the crop is determined each year through an enumeration by the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce, this article will deal with the estimates of yield per acre, acreage, and the forecasts and preliminary estimates of total production.

For the purpose of a consideration of the cotton reporting system employed by the department, the first step is the estimate of yield per acre made as of December 1. This estimate is discussed first, because it has an indirect bearing upon the estimate of acreage for the following year. Estimated yield per acre is based upon reports from eight separate crops of crop reporters aggregating about 85,000 in number. Five of these corps report directly to Washington, (1) county reporters (700), each maintaining his own correspondents and reporting for a county; (2) township reporters (7,000), each reporting for a township; (3) special reporters (5,000), bankers, cotton factors, etc., each reporting for his locality; (4) gin-

ners (20,000), each reporting for his locality, and (5) individual farm reporters, each reporting for his own farm. The remaining three corps report to the State agricultural statistician, one full-time employee in each State; with (1) 10,000 field aids, each reporting for a township or smaller area; (2) 5,000 special aids, bankers, etc., each reporting for his locality, and (3) about (25,000) individual farm aids, each reporting for his own farm. The agricultural statistician makes personal field observations, interviews key men in his State, and submits an estimate based upon all information which he receives.

The final estimate of harvested acreage for a given year is made on May 25 of the following year. It is computed by dividing the pounds of lint cotton reported ginned (Census, March 1 report) by the yield per acre. The final estimate of planted acreage is also determined on May 25 of the following year. It is computed by adding to the harvested acreage the number of acres abandoned between June 25 and harvest of the given year. The extent of this abandonment is determined by an inquiry relating to the percentage of cotton acreage abandoned subsequent to June 25 sent on December 1 to the eight corps of reporters mentioned above.

A report of the current condition of cotton is issued on May 25 but no estimates of acreage nor forecasts of production are made until the report as of June 25. The acreage of cotton in cultivation on June 25 is estimated as a percentage of that the preceding year. In making this estimate, eight different indications are considered: (1) An inquiry on "acreage in cultivation compared to last year" is sent to all crop reporters. Returns to this type of inquiry tend always to be below 100, and relatively little dependence is now placed on them. (2) An inquiry on acreage in cultivation compared to usual acreage is sent to all lists. Comparison is made to a similar inquiry in a previous year. This method of age overcomes the statistical handicap of the tendency always to fall below 100. (3) An inquiry on acreage in cultivation per 100 acres in all crops is sent to field aids. Comparison is made to previous year's report to secure the direction and amount of change. (4) Sample data are secured on individ-

ual farms of all lists except the ginners. The reporter states acres in cultivation of his own farm this year and last year. A background of such records, embracing nearly 2 per cent of the entire cotton acreage each year since 1914, gives a measure of divergence of acreage changes between these sample farms and the actual changes in the acreage computed from the census enumeration of production. The divergence in past years is considered when interpretation of the current percentages is made. (5) Acreage counts are made by agricultural statisticians. Actual fields, or telephone poles opposite actual fields over representative portions of the State are counted each year. Comparison is made with similar counts over identical territory in previous years. A special device, essentially a multiple speedometer, attached to an automobile, was used experimentally this year to measure accurately the frontage in each crop. A more extensive use of these machines is planned for 1924. (6) Fertilizer tag sale records are secured from State Departments of Agriculture. The total quantity of fertilizer purchased by farmers when used in connection with the indicated percentage used on cotton, and the percentage of cotton fields receiving fertilizer, gives an indication of the total acreage. (7) Acres of cotton per plow are a useful indication in the old cotton belt where it refers to one negro laborer, one mule and one plow. This method is used both as a direct inquiry and as derived from sample data of individual farms. (8) An indication from complementary crops, the shifting from corn to cotton, and vice versa, is derived from sample data and other methods mentioned above.

Having determined the acreage in cultivation, it is necessary in order to make a forecast of production, to secure a forecast of yield per acre. The so-called forecasts of the department are really interpretations of the currently reported condition of the crop expressed as a per cent of a normal condition. A normal condition is one giving promise of a full yield per acre. Interpretation of the current condition into forecasted or probable yield per acre is made by the methods of pars. The par for a given date (e. g. June 25) represents the mathematical ex-

(Continued on Page 34)

Visiting the Textile Machinery Shops

(Continued from last week)

By David Clark, Editor

REACHING Providence about one o'clock, I took lunch at the new Providence-Biltmore Hotel, which is a credit to Providence and fills a long-felt need.

Brown-St. Onge Co.

After lunch I went to the Brown-St. Onge Company office in Caesar Mich building, but found that my friend, A. St. Onge, was on a tour of the mills of New York State, and I therefore went a few blocks to the U. S. Ring Traveler Company.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

Arriving at their plant, I found Amos Bowen, the treasurer, was in but Tony Spencer, the president, had left that day for a trip to California.

Amos Bowen was formerly with the National Ring Traveler Company but has been sixteen years with his present company.

He occasionally makes trips to the South and attends the meetings of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

His Southern representative, W. P. Vaughn, is from Providence and has known Mr. Bowen since they were boys.

Mr. Bowen took me through their plant and explained all the details of the business.

Just as we entered the plant there

were two women inspecting travelers. They shake the travelers out in a pan so that they are only one layer deep and from long experience are able to see any defective travelers.

Inside the main room I found the wire rolling machines which reduce the iron wire by rolling to the size and shape desired.

Around the sides of the room are a large number of especially built machines. The wire is pushed in automatically, cut off and then three plungers press it into shape around a steel rod which is the size and shape of the traveler desired. The rod is then automatically pulled back and the traveler drops into a pan.

In making round point travelers small pieces of the wire are cut off as the wire is cut and as these pieces fall into the pan they have to be sifted out.

They also make a large amount of bronze travelers, in fact, about half their output is in bronze travelers.

The smallest traveler weighs 165 grains. The largest weighs 1,100 grains, and is used on rings two inches deep and 7¼ inches diameter, which is the largest ever made. In order to make this traveler, the

U. S. Ring Traveler Company has built the largest machine ever made for this work.

The travelers when formed are of iron and are changed into steel by being heated in electrically controlled ovens after being mixed with bone and other materials.

Then they have to be heated again and tempered so as to make them capable of being sprung over ring flanges. When completed they are dark and have to be polished.

Few people realize the large number of styles and sizes of travelers and the large stock that must be carried by the manufacturers.

Mr. Bowen showed me their stock room and it was just shelf after shelf filled with boxes of travelers each carefully labeled.

There must be a heavy overhead expense to the carrying of such large stocks.

The U. S. Ring Traveler Company has outgrown their present quarters and hope to secure additional floor space for a considerable expansion.

Victor Ring Travelers.

With only a few blocks walk I reached the Victor Ring Traveler Company. I inquired for Mr. Hull and the man who met me said he

was Mr. Hull. I told him that I wanted to see J. E. Hull, the man who made occasional trips South for them and J. E. Hull stuck his head out from behind his desk and gave me a welcome. The other man was his brother, W. H. Hull, who is secretary of the company.

Mr. J. E. Hull showed me over their plant, which I found to be much larger than I had anticipated.

In one room they carry a very large stock of iron and bronze wire which later passes to the rolling machines and is rolled very accurately to size and shape.

The iron wire is of special chemical analysis so that it can be later converted into steel and take the right temper.

It was interesting to watch the little traveler forming machines. They seemed to form every traveler exactly right and never to get out of fix but I was told that they were the most contrary machines on earth and that sometimes when one got out of fix it appeared almost impossible to get it to work right again.

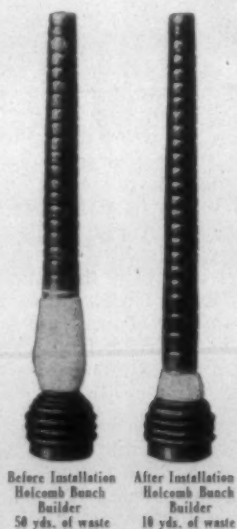
I stopped to watch one workman adjusting a machine to make a special size traveler and readily saw that it was a careful and tedious job.

Their carbonizing and tempering

(Continued on Page 32)

"WE'VE GOT IT"

The Only Real, Reliable, absolutely fool proof, satisfactory "AUTOMATIC BUNCH BUILDER" on the market



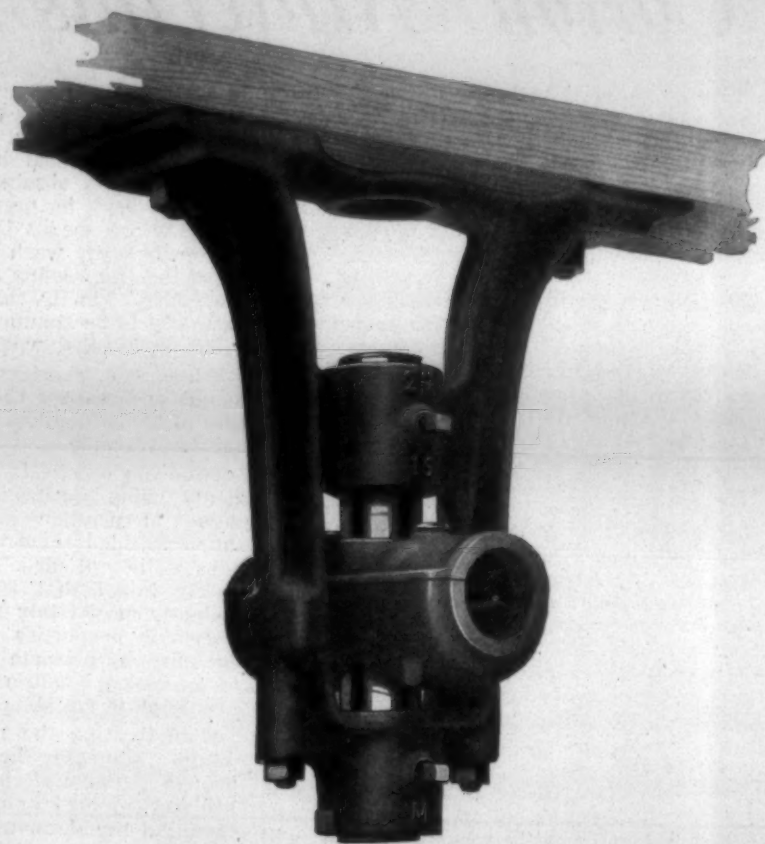
Our Guarantee

The "HOLCOMB" Automatic Bunch Builder is the result of years of development work by a practical mill man. It is fully perfected and has long been in successful operation in a score of mills. It is fool proof; has no wearing parts to get out of order; requires no oil; builds the bunch automatically only when the ring rail is lowered to doff; and requires absolutely no attention of the operator for setting or resetting. Remove the "personal element!" Remove the waste! Saves 80 per cent. Write now for our proposition.

OVER 1,200 INSTALLATIONS NOW OPERATING

Holcomb Bunch Builder Co.

Birmingham, Ala.



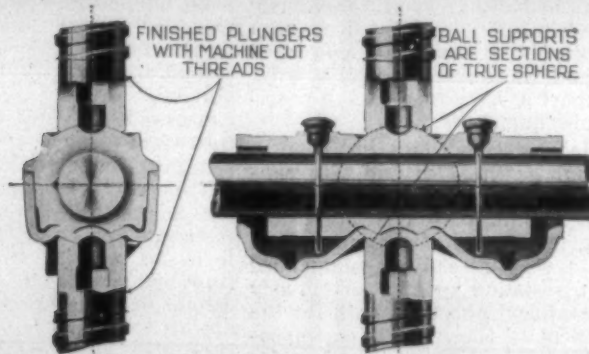
1848

1924

Sellers ^{BALL and} _{SOCKET} Hangers

Permanence, Beauty, Strength,
Above all, EFFICIENCY

A hanger for the ceiling with support for the box nearly **EQUAL TO A CONCRETE PIER**. Insures an unbroken oil film, light running shafting and twenty-four hours a day service without risk of heated bearings.



William Sellers & Company, Incorporated

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New England Office:
Boston, Mass.

Southern Representative, A. G. NEW, Greenville, S. C.

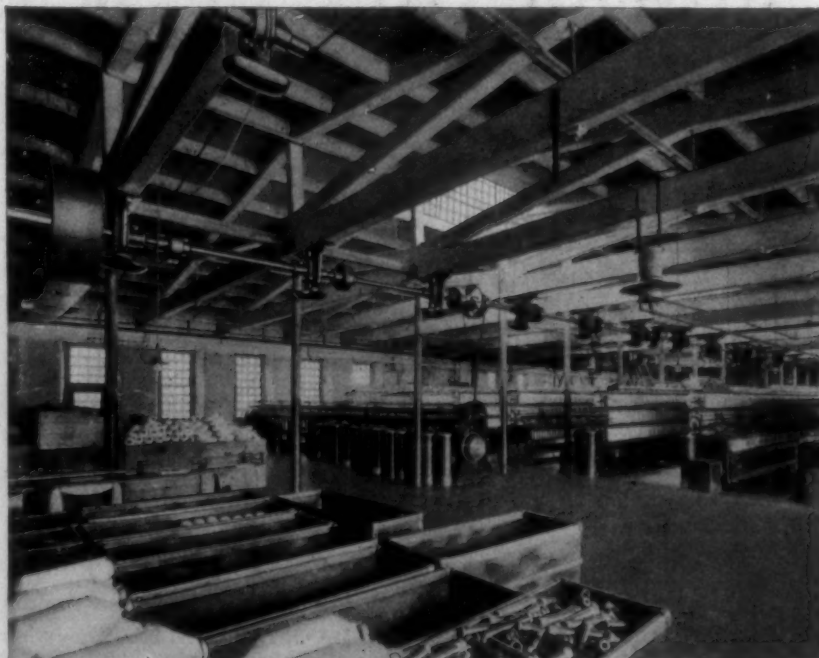
Power Transmission Machinery

MACHINE TOOLS

LOCOMOTIVE INJECTORS

Line Shaft Erected in 1854—520 feet long

All of the original hangers and bearings are still running. No repairs to boxes have ever been necessary and they are at present in perfect condition. This installation is only one of several of which we have about equal records of service and achievement. The photograph was taken in the Delta Mill of the John H. Meyer Tire Duck Company, at Philadelphia, makers of fine yarns.



Fireproofing Cotton Materials

THE subject of fireproofing, despite the large amount of work which has been carried out in the past in connection with it, is still of much interest, and its importance is no less today than it was in the early days of flannelette, and yet the processes recommended and employed are very often still only of a superficial or temporary character in their efficacy.

It may surprise many to know that the question of fireproofing was a problem of the first magnitude in some directions of civilization away back in remote antiquity. Houses built of wood in Roman days sometimes had the wood previously treated in order to resist fire, and a steeping in a liquor of powdered clay and vinegar was given in order to impart a resistance to any possible subsequent fire.

In more recent times, but even so long ago as the 17th and 18th centuries, and in the early part of last century, alum, clay, chalk, gypsum, borax, ferrous sulphate and sodium silicate were already recommended as fire resisting agents, particularly for theatrical purposes, both for the treatment of the materials composing theatre buildings as well as for dresses, scenery, drapery and curtains used. Wood saturated with salts such as copper sulphate or ammonium phosphate or zinc chloride was said to be resistant to the action of fire.

When, therefore, the cotton industry was more or less in its infancy, there were already at hand methods of possible applicability for the treatment of cotton fabrics which were so liable to fire.

Since that time research has been busy in all directions of the cotton

industry, and whilst many are ready to try anything which means progress to the industry, out-of-date and rule-of-thumb processes are still only too prevalent.

The question of fireproofing is no exception in being a process where antiquated methods are still commonly employed. In a great many instances substances are used which will rapidly wash out the first time the made-up materials pass through the household wash, or will dust out very soon during the wear and tear of the fabric.

Probably the salesman of the fireproof treated cotton does not care what happens later to the fireproofing agents in the materials so long as the fabric gives a fire resistant test at the time of the sale. Probably, also, the cotton finisher is not concerned with the washing-out of the fireproofing ingredients he has put into the material after it has left his customer's hands, so long as the material is fireproof when delivered. For these reasons, therefore, one sees in use at the present time many salts which exert an excellent fireproofing action but which are all too temporary in the results they give. There may be splendid scientific reasons for the employment of such compounds as the phosphate, chloride and sulphate of ammonia, and that particularly good fireproofing substance sodium tungstate, but they are all very soluble in water and, therefore, of only fleeting utility.

For a fire to progress successfully there must be plenty of oxygen at hand, and where ammonium compounds are present on a fabric they may prevent fire by the heat causing ammonia to be evolved from the

material and preventing the proximity of oxygen to the heated surface and, therefore, retarding fire. The use of the above ammoniacal substances, therefore, may be scientifically sound, but for absolutely permanent practical purposes they may be ruled out of court. Similarly the inherent properties of the sodium tungstate, which are so excellent as fire resisting agencies, become nullified in the domestic wash.

Details of the amounts of such salts to use in the fireproofing of cotton goods are readily obtainable. I should like, however, to draw attention to a process worked out several years ago by Perkin, after being approached by Messrs. Whipp Bros. & Todd, of Manchester. Perkin was asked if he could devise any method of getting over the difficulty of rendering flannelette fireproof. Now, at fire sight, this may not seem much of a problem, and yet here was a problem of the very highest magnitude in the demands which must be satisfied in order to obtain a durable and satisfactorily commercial process.

The nap surface of flannelette is almost gun-cotton, like in the spontaneity with which a flame will flash across its whole surface, and at the time that Perkin was approached fireproofed flannelette was almost a dream. His resulting search is a classic amongst chemical discoveries, simple though the process which he evolved may seem now. The successful process had to satisfy each one of many conditions.

The handle and durability of the fabric had not to be disadvantageously affected; it must not be dusty; the color and design of the material must remain unaffected. Salts used

in the process must not be harmful to the skin or be of a poisonous nature, or hygroscopic, and thereby render the material liable to turn damp. It was absolutely essential that the result be permanent in its effect, which means that the often severe domestic wash must not remove the fireproofing substances in the fabric. Finally, the process had naturally to be commercially applicable, or, in other words, cheap.

When one considers these demands one realizes the serious nature of the difficulties which Perkin had to overcome.

After legion trials and experiments, using apparently the whole gamut of possible salts, some of which fulfilled some of the conditions to be satisfied. Perkin ultimately found that tin salts were evidently most likely to supply the particular properties which might elucidate the problem and fulfill all the necessary conditions. He, therefore, kept to tin salts.

After treating the material with sodium stannate he passed it through stannous chloride fixing bath and obtained a very permanent proof, but the stannous chloride affected the colors and therefore this particular type of tin salts was not suitable. He got over this difficulty by using stannic chloride for fixing, and to avoid tendering he arranged his strengths of solutions so that a little excess of sodium stannate was left in the material. In this way an excellent and permanent fireproofing, even when subjected to many washings with soap and water, was given, the only fault being that the process was not sufficiently economic.

(Continued on Page 31)

VICTOR MILL STARCH – The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C.

O. F. BURGESS, Charlotte, N. C.

THE HEART OF INDUSTRY



COHECO

COHECO
BELTING
Quality Belting
Since 1842

ANY element that is vital to the throb and pulsation of continuous production may well be termed "The Heart of Industry."

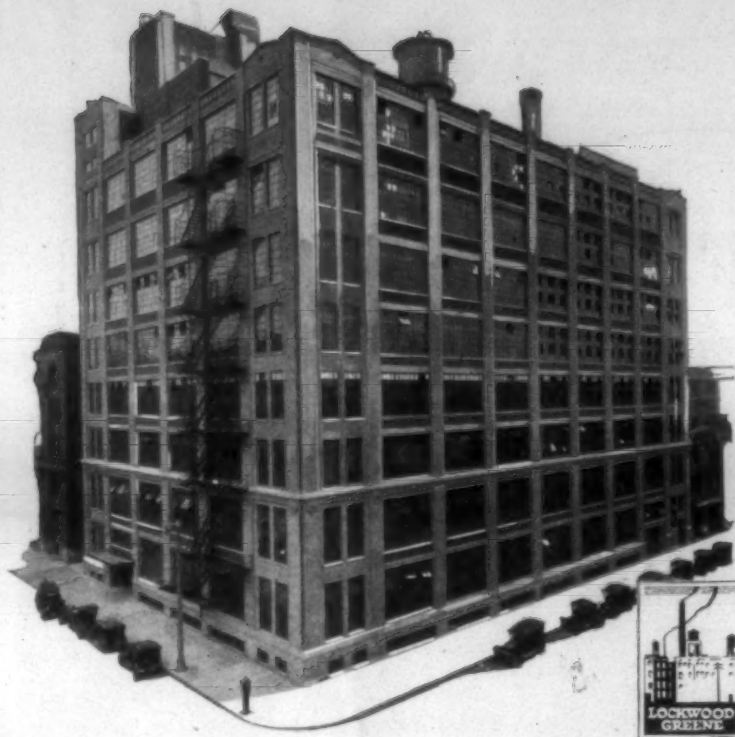
This being true, what more vital element in production can be named than Belting.

We claim for Coheco Leather Belting the highest standard of excellence that an efficient organization, a thoroughly up-to-date plant and 80 years' experience in the manufacture of leather belting can produce.

We can refer you to a host of satisfied users who will substantiate our claim that Coheco Leather Belting is of the highest quality and will render longer service.

Our handsome illustrated catalog, full of practical belting information will be sent to you upon request.

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THIS is the new dye-house and finishing building of the Phoenix Hosiery Company at Milwaukee, one of the largest single units in the country devoted entirely to hosiery finishing. The building is a model of manufacturing efficiency.

Location of the dye-house at the top of the building assures a maximum of natural light and ample ventilation, and keeps the vapor and fumes from other parts of the building. Stock is raised at one lift from the undyed stockroom in the basement to the dye-house on the seventh and eighth floors, and then is carried by gravity to the other operations on the floors below.

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Meeting difficulties, and in many cases turning them to advantage, is one part of the service of Lockwood, Greene & Co. In overcoming the obstacles encountered in designing the Phoenix Hosiery building, Lockwood, Greene & Co. were aided by years of experience as textile mill engineers and managers. More detailed information about this building and others of equal interest will be provided on request. A Lockwood-Greene representative will be glad to call and discuss your own building problems.

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WHO'S WHO AMONG TEXTILE SALESMEN

U. S. WASHBURN. (Saco Lowell Shops)

U. S. Washburn, or Smith Washburn, as he is generally called, is one of the most popular textile machinery salesmen.

He speaks of him in any but a complimentary manner.

He learned the spool thread business with the J. & P. Coats Company at Pawtucket, R. I., and in 1888 accepted the position of assistant to his brother, A. H. Washburn, who was then vice-president and general manager of the Burlington Thread Company, at Burlington, N. J.

Later he returned to Providence, R. I., and engaged in the supply business until 1897, when he sold out and came South to again be associated with A. H. Washburn, who was general manager of the Charlotte Machine Company.

When A. H. Washburn was made Southern agent for the Saco-Pettee Machine Shops, Smith Washburn went with him and when those shops were merged into the Saco-Lowell Shops with Rogers W. Davis as Southern agent, he retained his position.



U. S. WASHBURN.

Smith does not talk much, attends to his own business and none of his competitors have ever been heard to

With his long experience as textile machinery salesman and his intimate knowledge of all details of the business, he is a valuable asset to the Saco-Lowell organization.

GEORGE GIBSON BROWN. (David Brown Co.)

George Gibson Brown, treasurer of the David Brown Company, is a son of the late David Brown, who

George Brown grew up in his father's shuttle and bobbin plants, the David Brown Company and the Union Shuttle Company, and has learned the business from the ground up.

Since the death of his father he has become the active head of the business and determining to build an even greater business, he has bought more automatic machinery and applied modern systems and business methods with the result that the David Brown Company, which has absorbed the Union Shuttle Company, is now recognized as one of the leaders in their line of business in this country.

George makes a trip South, whenever he can spare the time, and because of his personality has made a large number of friends.

He also attends the Southern Textile Expositions and some of the meetings of the Southern Textile Association.

He married a daughter of a prominent New England cotton manufacturer and has one child. He is a member of the Rotary Club of Lawrence, Mass.



GEORGE GIBSON BROWN.

about twenty years ago was a well known and popular visitor to Southern mills.

Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills
Contains Complete data relative to Southern Mills
Pocket Size Revised Twice Yearly

CLARK PUBLISHING CO.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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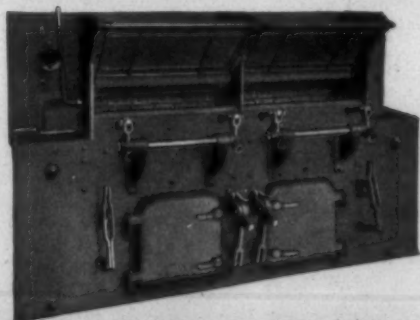
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fuel burning equipment—a plant made possible by
the success attained in over 60,000 installations.

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problems. Write us today for the series of McClave Bulletins.

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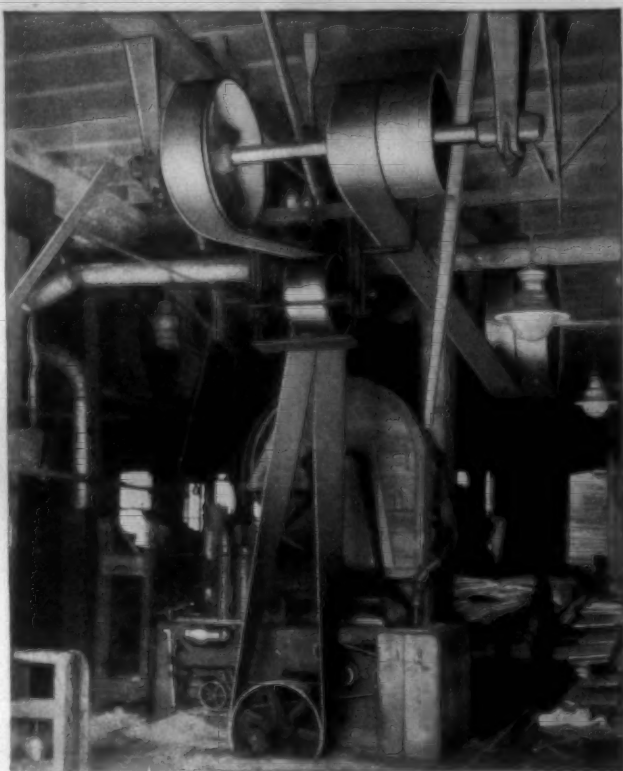
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This belt is one of the Graton & Knight Standardized Series. It is the right quality, the right weight, the right flexibility for the job. It will produce the correct amount of power. When it is worn out, another—just like it in every particular—will replace it.

It has taken years of analyzation of power transmission conditions and problems to produce the Graton & Knight Standardized Series. In this series of belts we have developed one for every purpose. Many of the best belted plants in the country ask us to specify the belting for every pulley drive. This is a plan that has worked economies in scores of instances. We will gladly have a Graton & Knight engineer call on you and discuss your belting problems with you.

Send for the book "The Standardization of Belting." At the same time let us know what type of power transmission you are most interested in.

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Nothing takes the place of Leather

Equipment Maintenance

THE duties of a repair mechanic in a mill are seldom clearly defined enough for him to know exactly what he is supposed to do and what belongs to the other men such as machine operators or special operators of all sorts. The common tendency in some cases is to do only those things which are very evidently up to him and to wait for specific orders to do anything which is in the slightest out of his province. This is the safest and easiest way to handle such a job. It does not make for much progress on his part, however.

If on the other hand a repair man is constantly on the lookout for work to do and additional things to take into his province his power gradually grows and the force which he bosses will grow with it. It is easy to see that this means increased pay with increased responsibility and a better job for the man who is willing to go around and "borrow trouble" by assuming responsibility. As a rule a superintendent is always very glad to find a repair man who is anxious to take responsibility and who can take over all classes of repair and maintenance successfully.

If anyone in the repair department shows the least sign of displaying an interest and a desire to take matters upon himself the superintendent is very glad to help and further the power of this man in any way, for it relieves him of that much trouble in checking up on different people and centralizes the responsibility in one man with whom he can keep in touch and who he can depend on to keep all the equipment in a high state of repair.

After their original installation conveyors are liable to be looked on as nobody's business as far as inspection and repair goes. This is particularly true of the portable type and this point applies to hand and lift trucks, stackers, and in fact any machine which has no regular operator attached to it and which is used by different people very often in different locations. If several men use a piece of equipment there is divided responsibility for its care and maintenance and as a result there is a chance to pass the buck. As a result the machine depreciates faster than it should and does not receive the care that it needs.

Elevating, gravity, belt or roller conveyors all require different treatment, which is a study in itself. The essential thing is to see to it that they get that care. Usually they are installed by a representative of the factory making and selling them but after he leaves the maintenance should be definitely placed. Much of the trouble experienced with conveyors which often leads to their abandonment and gradual disuse is due to lack of upkeep, oiling neglect or wear, which puts them out of adjustment and makes their operation unsatisfactory or uncertain. Conveyors will eliminate the work of many men but the length of time

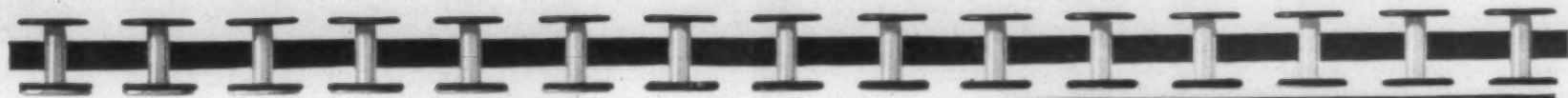
that they will continue to do this satisfactorily depends entirely on whether a reasonable amount of labor is expended on keeping them in shape.

Oiling, greasing and adjustment is not the whole story. Cleaning is fully as important. Nearly every plant has some sort of dust, dirt or lint in the air or rising from the floors and this must be cleaned from the conveyors. As a rule the working parts of the conveyor, i. e., the bearings, etc., are hardest to get at as they are enclosed to keep dirt out and the lubricant in. Thus the hardest points to get at are the most essential to clean regularly and thoroughly. Merely wiping dirt off the sides and roller or conveying faces will not add much to the operation of the conveyor. A cleaning must get below the surface. Many a piece of machinery is wiped outside but is clogged on the inside of the housing. Thus the thoroughness of the cleaning and of the checking inspections becomes the all important item.

If conveyors are to be in constant use and their operation is required as a steady and important part of the successful operation of the plant it is necessary to keep an adequate stock of spare parts, and to have responsibility with one man for the keeping up of the supply of these parts and their location when wanted. Too often with a piece of equipment of this kind spares are not on hand and a costly tie-up ensues due to the lack of even a very minor part.

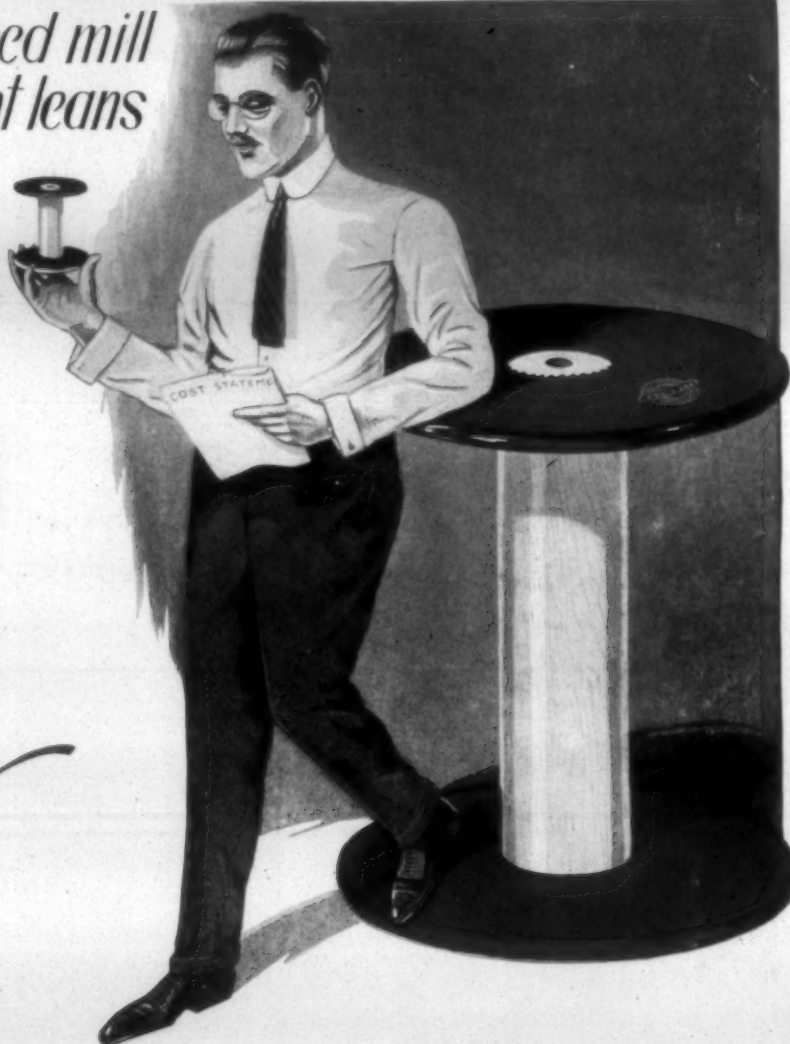
Machine guarding is another study which is outside the exact province of the repair man but is one which he can well afford to spend considerable time looking into. In nearly every plant the guarding is either defective or ineffectual despite regular official inspection. Where guards are needed, how they should be built and secured, what their material should be and how best to go at the whole problem is worthy of considerable study.

Some guards look well but do not guard, some cost a small fortune and do not guard, others guard but are so poorly built that they constantly break or fall. Some guard the machine but catch the clothes of the operator or passer-by. One big rule in designing guards is always safe to follow. Consult the operator. He knows the machine and his work around it best. He has his own interest at heart. He will know of all dangerous points in its operation. In short he can tell you things to be guarded against that you could not learn for yourself without actually operating the machine in his place. An operator on piece work will always object to any guard or safety device which he thinks will interfere with his work and will frame his recommendations or objections accordingly. This must be carefully watched.—Fibre and Fabric.



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superintendent leans
on*

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He knows that wastage resulting from the use of spools whose heads wear rough or splinter, or even break, is exceedingly costly. He has stopped these spinning wastes with Lestershires—the only spools with *Vulcanized Fibre Heads*—heads indestructible for all practical purposes.

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You can secure Lestershire *Vulcanized Fibre Spools* in any type and size. Write now for booklet of spool pointers.



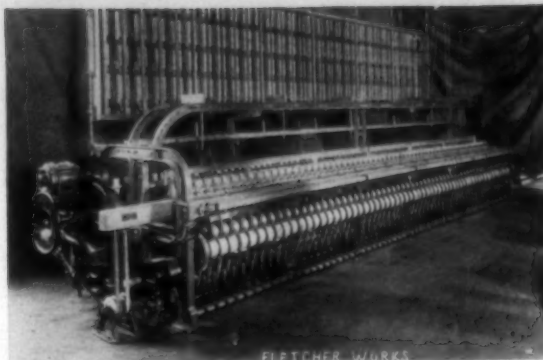
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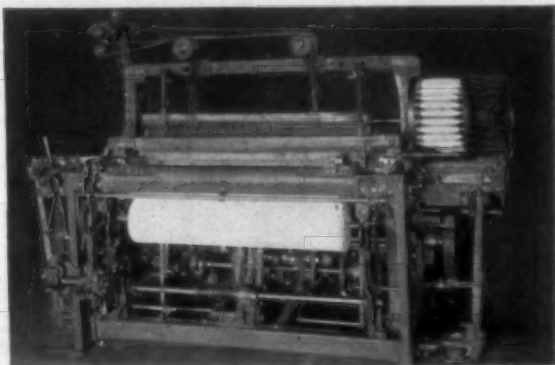
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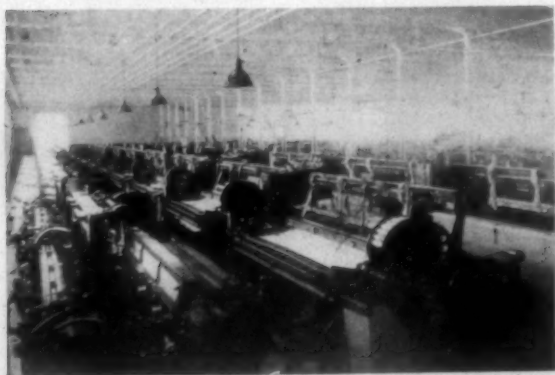
Crompton and Knowles looms in silk mills of Cheney Bros., South Manchester, Conn. Hyatt bearings on crankshafts, cam shafts and rocker shafts.



Elastic web loom manufactured by the Fletcher Works of Philadelphia with seven Hyatt bearings on the rocker arm shaft. Twelve of these looms are in use at the Columbia Narrow Fabric Co., Shannock, R. I.



Draper loom in the Androscoggin Mills at Lewiston, Me. Hyatt bearings on crankshaft, loose pulley, idler gear and auxiliary shaft.



Nordray broad looms manufactured by the Hopedale Manufacturing Company in the mills of the Pepperell Manufacturing Co., Biddeford, Me. Hyatt bearings on crankshafts and cam shafts.

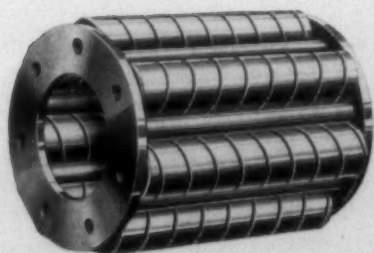
The Lengthening Chain Of Hyatt Equipped Looms

The unquestionable advantages offered by Hyatt bearings over plain bearings are resulting in an ever lengthening chain of Hyatt equipped looms.

Here are a few of the outstanding benefits to be had by installing Hyatt bearing equipment.

1. Smooth rotation of moving parts.
2. Protection of crankshafts through shock absorbing qualities of these bearings.
3. Fewer broken ends through reduced vibration.
4. Ease of turning crankshafts over by hand.
5. No bearing adjustment or replacement.
6. Dependable trouble-proof operation.
7. Longer life of entire loom.
8. Lubricating intervals of three to four months with resulting savings in oil and labor.
9. Power saving of twenty to thirty per cent.

You can have these profit-increasing qualities in your looms by specifying Hyatt roller bearings.



HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
NEWARK DETROIT CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
WORCESTER MILWAUKEE HUNTINGTON MINNEAPOLIS PHILADELPHIA
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MATHIESON Chemicals

Can You Read Between the Lines?

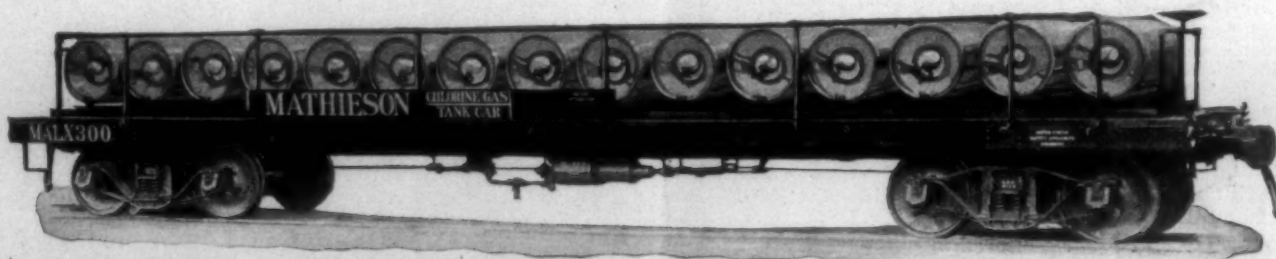
THE Mathieson Multi-Unit Chlorine Tank Car has been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission and is now entitled to the same freight rates and privileges as other tank cars. While this decision affects comparatively few Textile Mills, those using fifty tons or more per year in ordinary cylinders can effect a considerable saving in freight charges by taking deliveries in the Multi-Unit Tank Car. All consumers of Liquid Chlorine may read between the lines and find the facts of this case significant.

Over two years ago we voluntarily went to the expense of designing and placing in service the Multi-Unit Tank Car, carrying fifteen one-ton containers of Liquid Chlorine instead

of one fifteen-ton tank. Upon refusal of the railroad companies to allow us tank car rates, we appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission for removal of this discrimination, and continued making shipments in this specially-designed car.

We have assumed all excess freight charges on every movement of the Multi-Unit Car and during the past two years have paid out over two hundred thousand dollars in this way in order that consumers and the general public might enjoy the many advantages realized in this type of equipment. The recent ruling of the Commission awards us full reparations with interest and completely vindicates our faith in the Multi-Unit "Safety First" principle.

The story of the Mathieson Multi-Unit Tank Car is an outstanding example of the leadership we have assumed in the Chlorine Industry. Our policy of superior service covers any quantity from a cylinder to a tank car.



The Mathieson Multi-Unit Tank Car is ideally adapted to the safe, economical and convenient use of Liquid Chlorine. Users of Multi-Unit cars report that their experience—covering nearly two years—in the delivery of over 24,000,000 pounds of liquefied chlorine gas in Multi-Unit Tank Cars has been totally free from any difficulty of any nature and has resulted in no criticism of this method of shipping on the part of any consumer, nor suggestion involving any change in this type of car.

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1009th Auction Sale

Receiver's Sale

By order of Messrs. J. B. Strongman and A. C. Townsend, Receivers of the Manhasset Manufacturing Company

The Cotton Manufacturing Plants

of the

MANHASSET MANUFACTURING COMPANY

at

Putnam, Connecticut

and

Taunton, Massachusetts

The Plant at Putnam, Conn., to be Offered

Tuesday, March 18th, 1924

Wednesday, March 19th, 1924

Thursday, March 20th, 1924

Friday, March 21st, 1924

Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., each day, on the premises

Parcel No. 1—Canal and South Meadow Sts.—No. 1 Mill, brick, four stories, 184x54 ft., with two story brick additions, 101x92 ft. and 46x38 ft.; boiler house, machine shop, carpenter shop, garage, and office building, separate; 386 H. P. water privilege; power plant; 90,133 sq. ft. land.

Parcel No. 2—Canal, Jefferson, and South Meadow Sts.—No. 2 Mill, two stories and basement, 99x56 ft.; No. 3 Mill, brick, two stories and basement, 184x124 ft., addition, 50x62½ ft.; No. 4 Mill, brick, three stories and basement, 200x110 ft.; all connecting; 72,702 sq. ft. land.

Parcel No. 3—Canal and Jefferson Sts.—New Mill Building, brick, three stories, 190x110 ft.; 30,900 sq. ft. land.

Parcel No. 4—Harris St.—Lot of Land, area 30,000 sq ft., with house; abutting spur track on land of N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad (spur track has been used by the Manhasset Mfg. Co.)

Parcel No. 6—South Meadow St.—Storehouse, one story, frame, 80x200 ft., tar and gravel roof, concrete floor, two brick firewall partitions; 27,000 sq. ft. land.

65 Tenement Houses, containing one hundred thirty-eight tenements, lot of land with each house—to be offered separately.

30 Building Lots—to be offered separately.

2,500 Lots of Textile Machinery and Equipment—to be offered separately, in lots to suit purchasers.

The entire property will first be offered in one parcel.

The Plant at Taunton, Mass., to be Offered

Monday, March 24th, 1924

Tuesday, March 25th, 1924

Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., each day, on the premises

Parcel No. 1—Adams St. and Mill River—No. 1 Mill, brick, two stories and basement, 338x49 ft., with one story brick and frame additions, 245x24 ft., 126x24 ft., 20x24 ft., 121x20 ft., 65x31 ft., 80x46 ft., 60x40 ft., 75x25 ft., 26x22 ft., 40x28 ft.; connecting with Mill No. 1 by the additions is No. 2 Mill, brick, three stories and basement, 461x73 ft.; storehouses, shed, and office building; about 4 acres of land.

Parcel No. 2—Adams St.—Garage and two Tenement Houses, adjoining mill, with land.

Parcel No. 3—Adams St.—Mechanic's House, with land.

Parcel No. 4—Cohannet St. Storehouse, about 130x105 ft., spur track; with land.

1,600 Lots of Textile Machinery for Manufacture of Cotton Yarns—to be offered separately, in lots to suit purchasers.

The entire property will first be offered in one parcel.

We Will Send Descriptive Catalogue on Request

G. L. & H. J. Gross

Established 1888

Real Estate and Insurance, 170 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

Robert Burns and Democracy

(Extracts from an address by Governor Cameron Morrison of North Carolina before the Caledonian Club of New York.)

ROBERT BURNS, in his poetry, did not radiate bitterness against the fortunate classes, but he exalted the virtues of the poor and struggling with a power that will never die until men look through externals and acknowledge everywhere on earth that "A man's a man for a' that, for a' that and a' that."

The danger to democracy in our country is in the class grouping of our people. We are dissolving into organizations of manufacturers, capitalists, laborers, farmers, etc., each fighting for the rights of his class, and exciting more and more class contention and rivalry. We must arouse the country against the danger of soviet or class government. We must fight for "equal rights to all," and against "special privileges" to any class whatsoever.

Democracy rests upon the principle of, exact and equal justice to all, and regardless of class or station in life, looks anxiously to the day of universal brotherhood. Its greatest danger today is that the principle is being forgotten in the clash of groups contending for supremacy and selfish advantage.

This country must not be dominated by merchants and manufacturers, or bankers, or labor, organized or unorganized, but it ought to be dominated by just men moving from these and every class, with the poetry of Robert Burns in their hearts and the statesmanship of Thomas Jefferson in their minds.

Men of every class are losing sight of the basic principles of democracy upon which the government rests, and if we do not come to reason soon and call men who love democracy and justice together from every class to do battle with those who stand under the as yet mild soviet banners of chambers of commerce, labor unions, and farm organizations, this great Republic of our will be shaken to its very foundations.

We have one class of men in this country who seek to use the taxing power to tax the whole mass of the people for a few favored ones; and another class who seek reprisal by unjust and confiscating sur-income taxes upon all the rich, although they ought to have sense enough to know that one injustice can never be safely destroyed by another injustice, and that the reprisal tax will get those who are not beneficiaries of the unjust tariff tax, as well as those who are.

The supreme defense of democracy is justice.

The democracy of the United States has no greater enemy than the vaporing, crack-headed, class-hating demagogue who, in the name of the masses, unjustly attacks the fortunate classes and instills hate in the heart of the American people. Some men are doing this who think they are democrats. They are mistaken. It is meanness that has possessed them, and not democracy.

Under our free, representative,

constitutional, democratic scheme of government, the rich are merely "toil-worn cotters," who under the great opportunities of our government have been successful. Fools and scoundrels are busy trying to make the great masses believe that the rich and successful are but the beneficiaries of rascality and scoundrelism. Such men are the greatest danger to democracy and free government, and if their influence is not counteracted they will subvert our great democracy and substitute a soviet government of some class, founded on the principles of oligarchy and class selfishness.

The competitive principle of civilization is the only one upon which a democracy can rest. We must destroy special privileges in our government, wherever found, and then, under a representative, democratic and just government, give all men the opportunity to attain and enjoy as much success as their genius or labor can win.

The successful men of every class in the United States are but examples of the opportunities of a free and democratic government. It is an infamous lie that success in the United States is, as a rule, the result of cunning, favoritism and rascality. Success has usually come only to those who believed in justice, dealt fairly, won the confidence of the public and had ability and worth. Of course, rascality has now and then seemed to succeed for a time, but not as a rule.

In a free democracy, such as ours, if the "toil-worn cotters" cannot move out and take advantage of the great opportunities offered in our free country, without being pilloried by demagogues and hypocrites as a robber and scoundrel, if successful, then the American principle is wrong, and free government ought to be replaced by a despotism under which individual initiative and opportunity would be restricted and men not allowed to rise through labor, genius or ability above a fixed standard of success, allowed by some socialistic dreamer who might be in power. Such a government would not be a democracy but a despotism, under which what men could do would be fixed by the few who happen to control the government at the time.

I believe in a government which looks down with reverence upon the tired Christian and patriot as he gathers his family about him in a cottage to enjoy his Saturday night and Sunday rest, and which looks to the education and training of his children, so that the offspring of the cottage dweller may have an opportunity by increased efficiency and power to climb the loftiest heights of business, intellectual or literary success.

It is the glory of American democracy as expressed in our fabric of free government that the girl or boy of the "toil-worn cotter," typified and glorified in Burns' immortal poem, may attain the wealth of a

(Continued on Page 28)

Let Us Fill Your Requirements

You are assured of complete satisfaction in all your dealings with us.

The quality of our products and the service we render are alone responsible for our growth. Emmons Quality Loom Harness and Reeds have retained every old customer and gained new customers year after year.

Write us for estimates on your needs

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO., LAWRENCE, MASS.

Sole Agents for Wardell Pickers

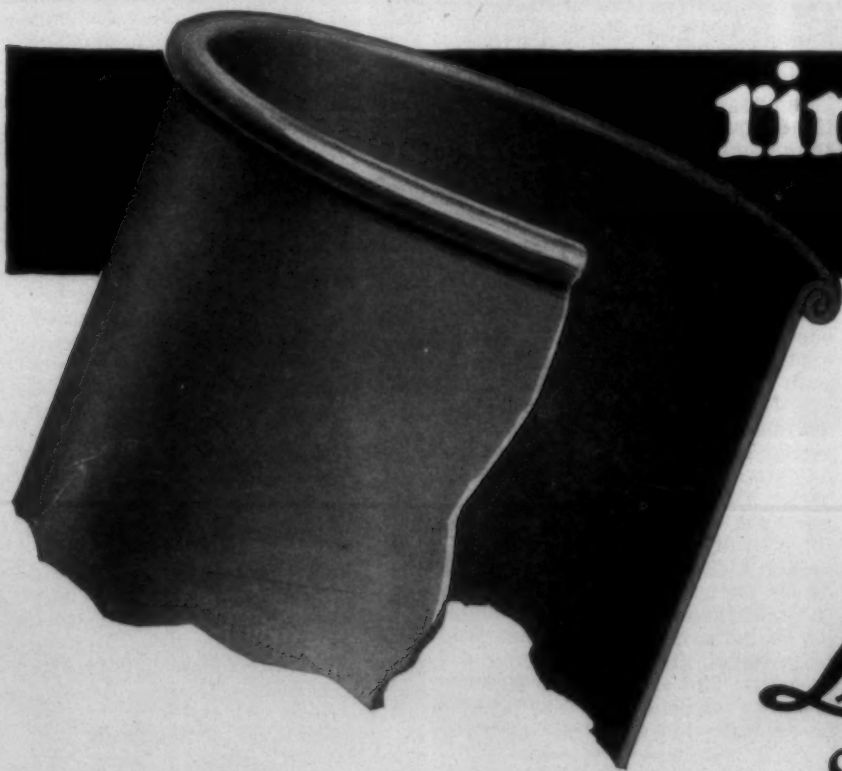
The Largest Manufacturer of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

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Cotton Harness, Mail Harness, Selv-edge Harness, Reeds, Slasher and Striking Combs, Warper and Liece Reeds, Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles, Etc.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS AND REEDS

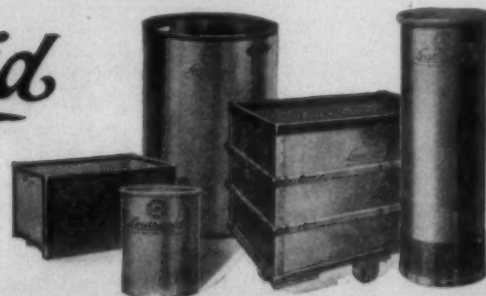


rim rolled under 2½ times

The rim is a part of the Can—absolutely rigid, smooth as glass and free from sharp edges, rivets or metal. Every constructional feature of these receptacles contributes to durability in keeping with the strength and lasting qualities of the material, itself—**LEATHEROID**.

Leatheroid

**CANS CARS
BOXES and
BARRELS**



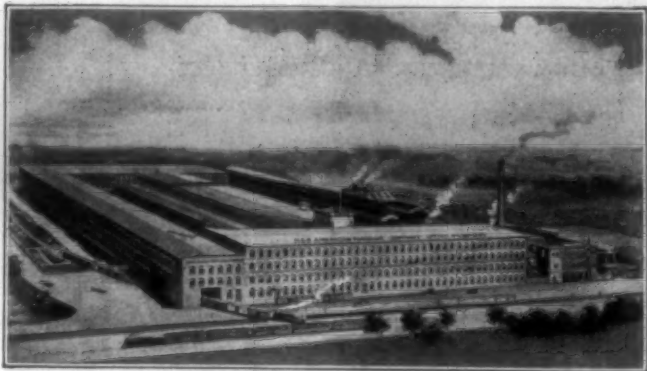
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Sold Through Southern Supply Dealers
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COTTON MACHINERY



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(Band or Tape Driven)
SPINDLES—FLYERS
RINGS—FLUTED ROLLS

Write for descriptive Bulletins

H. & B American Machine Co.

Pawtucket, R. I.

Southern Office

814-816 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg.

Atlanta, Ga.

Practical Discussions By Practical Men

Answer to H. W. T.

Editor:

Just a few remarks on oiling of top and steel rolls:

I find that oiling top rolls on Monday and Thursday where your frames are making somewhere in the neighborhood of standard are about right. Where you just run 60 hours per week oil middle and back rolls twice a week, oil front top rolls daily. Use Thompson oil cup. Let the oil drain out on front finger dip under middle of top rolls oil stands as you come to them. This means front stand. Back stand should be oiled while oiling top rolls on Mondays and Thursday. Use non-fluid oil. My experience in oiling top rolls is not to oil ends of top rollers. Where rollers are picked daily the roller picker gets plenty of oil on them.

I believe this will meet the requirements of the average spinning frame. Have practiced this at several mills where I was overseer and second hand. Always got best of results.

K. W. O.

Answer to H. W. T.

Editor:

In answer to H. W. T. I will give the following in regard to oiling in the spinning room:

Oiling is also a thing for much consideration. In oiling there are three ways of making mistakes. First, too much oil; next, too little, and third, putting it in at the wrong place, and this especially counts for much on the roller. The rollers should be kept oiled just often enough to keep them slightly moist with oil and still not enough to rub off of the steel rolls, nor enough to get on the leather of the leather rolls. The latter has a great deal to do with getting black oil on the yarn. On the other hand, if the rolls get too dry they will sometimes run irregularly and make knotty, kinky yarn. The other parts of the frames should be oiled carefully, for good oiling not only helps in quantity and quality, but also helps much in supplies being decreased. The oiling of the spindles is a very important point and should be carefully looked after.

Answer to H. W. T.

Editor:

I notice that H. W. T. wants some information on how often to oil spinning rolls. Oiling should be done after the oil has finished banding and the spinners have finished picking the rolls. A good heavy oil should be used and one drop on each end of the roll is sufficient.

The front roll should be oiled once a day and the back and middle rolls three times a day, where coarse yarns are being made. On medium numbers, the front roll should be oiled once a day and the middle and back rolls twice a week.

Oiler.

Answer to H. W. T.

Editor:

In answer to H. W. T. regarding oiling of top rolls will say that too much care cannot be taken in using a drip oil can. On 30s to 40s yarns, only the middle and top rolls should be oiled once per week. The front rolls should be oiled every day. The front top rolls should be cleaned three times a week, as cleanliness is just as essential as proper lubrication. On steel rolls, I find it a good idea to take them from the stands and clean them thoroughly at least once a year.

Roll.

Balloon Tires.

Editor:

I hear a great deal about the new balloon cord tires for automobiles and would like further information about them. How do they differ in construction and principle from the ordinary cord tires? I understand that if they come into general use they will create a great deal of new business for mills on trie yarns and fabrics on account of the much greater amount of material required to make them.

P. T. A.

While the balloon tires are becoming more and more generally used, a great many people are still inclined to believe that they are yet in the experimental stage. If the claims of the makers are justified, however, we feel that the balloon cord will come into general use within a short time. At present they are made in two styles, one that requires no change in the present wheel and rim to accommodate the balloon tires and another style that requires a new wheel on any car that was built for ordinary tires.

One of the leading tire manufacturers gives the following information about balloon tires:

"The three principles underlying it—oversize, light flexible body, and low pressure inflation—have long been known to tire manufacturers, and employed by them.

"The essential difference between standard and balloon cords is lower air pressure, and lighter body construction.

"Where the standard cord carries from 60 to 65 pounds air pressure, sometimes higher, the balloon cord is inflated at from 20 to 40 pounds. In fact, they must always carry

these low pressures to function with safety.

"Where the number of plies in a large size standard cord is six, or eight, the balloon cord has but four.

"The principle of the balloon cord tire is this:

"Generally speaking, that portion of the tread which rests on the road (the contact area) expressed in square inches, will if multiplied by the pounds of air pressure inside the tire, give approximately the weight of the load the tire is carrying.

"Following out this principle, if a 1,000-pound load is to be carried on a regular standard cord, and only 20 square inches of contact with the ground is obtainable on account of the limit of the "give" (vertical deflection) of the tire, an air pressure of 50 pounds per square inch is needed to carry the load.

"On the other hand, if the area of road contact can be increased without exceeding the proper degree of vertical deflection, much less air pressure is required inside the tire.

"For instance, if the area of road contact is increased from 20 to 40 square inches, an air pressure of 25 pounds to the square inch will carry the 1,000-pound load.

"On account of greater sectional diameter, and more "give" in the tire, the balloon cord provides a greater area of road contact than the standard cord, hence it can carry the same load with less air pressure to the square inch inside the tire.

"Thus a comparison of the balloon cord and standard cord resolves itself to a question of low-air pressure, or high-air pressure.

"And much may be said for the low-air pressure, or balloon cord.

"On account of its broad contact with the road, its flexibility, and low air pressure, it can conform readily to irregularities in the road—absorb bumps so to speak.

"To ride smoothly over ruts, holes, projections, and bad stretches of road at an even speed without jolting and jarring is a pleasing picture to contemplate, and balloon cords make this possible to a definite degree.

"The life of a car is greatly prolonged, because of the reduced shocks and jars to the chassis.

"The large area of road contact also gives balloon cords anti-skid, traction, and braking power—features which are truly outstanding."

Swiss Textiles Had Good Year

FAVORABLE development of the

Swiss textile industry which was not interrupted even in 1921, the year of the most acute crisis, continued on into 1923. This prosperity, of course, was less due to increased export activity than to the lively business done by branches of industry working for the home market. Export in general was very largely affected by the general depression, by the loss of the German market, by the decline in exports to France as a result of the depreciation of the franc, and still further through the diminished absorbent

powers of Switzerland's chief customer, England.

Another fact to be considered is that French valuta competition took the place of the German, a competition which has become increasingly keen with the fall of the franc, and which has not only had to be reckoned with on foreign markets, but toward the end of the past year, on home markets as well.

To offset this, German competition due to the low exchange has become less formidable, as the high quality merchandise demanded by the Swiss clientele is no longer available in Germany, or at least only at prohibitive prices, a circumstance which made it possible for the Swiss textile concerns to sell more goods on the home market in 1923 than in preceding years.

Unemployment Declined.

The favorable development of the textile industries is evidenced by the figures for unemployment. Of 120,000 workers engaged in this industry, over 10 per cent were totally unemployed in January, 1921. In January, 1922, the figure fell to 6 per cent in January, 1923, to 4 per cent and in December of last year it had still further fallen to 1.5 per cent. What unemployment there still exists is confined almost exclusively to the embroidery industry, while the wool and cotton industries are employing as many workmen as in pre-war days.

Improvement in business was mostly brought about by big price concessions, necessary in order to compete at all with foreign countries. This means, of course, that selling prices were not infrequently below first costs. To bring down these production costs, no less than 65 per cent of all the textile establishments, during the course of 1923, increased the working week from 48 to 52 hours, and a law is now pending, to be voted on this February, to raise the working week to 54 hours.

In the cotton industry, unlike other years, it was the filatures and weaving mills making the coarser and medium articles which report the best business. Their transactions were mostly domestic, due to the pronounced letting up of German and English competition. While their business was very good for the first six months, the sales slackened considerably after the rise in American cotton, for the reason that buyers of yarns and goods held off in expectation of a new drop in prices. Stocks could only be disposed of at sacrifice prices.

Exports in cotton goods and cotton yarns fell off from 10,900 tons to 7,900 tons during 1923, owing to the decline in Germany's purchasing power, representing only 107 per cent of the volume of 1913, as opposed to 148 per cent in 1922.

The embroidery industry shows a slight move toward recuperation. Exports increased from 3,235,400 kilograms in the first eleven months of 1922 to 3,543,200 kilograms in the corresponding period of 1923, chiefly due to the difficulties under which the Plauen industry has been laboring. For all that, the export figures are only 44 per cent of the volume of 1913, as against 39 per cent for 1922.

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In 1923, for instance, among the articles of practical value to the cotton goods dyer were:—

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Dyeing of Sulfur Colors in Continuous Dyeing Machines

Dyeing of Mixed Artificial Silk and Cotton Hosiery

Some Causes of Uneven Dyeing of Cotton Piece Goods

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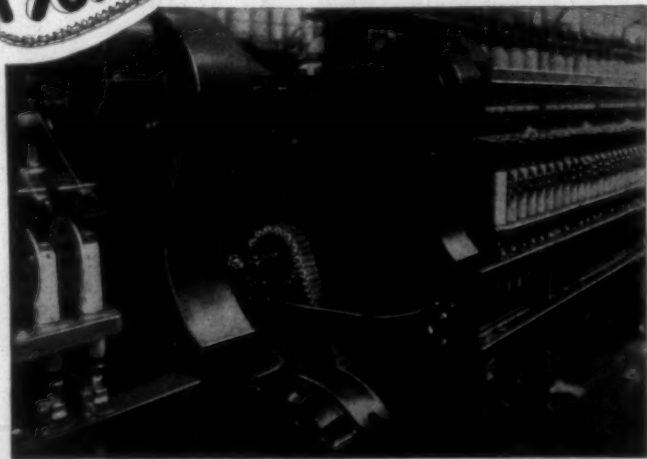
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Some Increase in Curtailment

CURTAILMENT is increasing in Southern mills, although it has not become general in most mill centers, according to the best information available. Production in the South continues to be much larger than in New England, where curtailment has reached very serious proportions.

Reports from various mill centers in the South indicate that there are still many mills on a full time basis, although in some sections short time is becoming more pronounced.

The Chadwick-Hoskins Company, of Charlotte, is operating three days per week and expects to continue that schedule for an indefinite period. This group of mills manufactures fine sheeting and operates six plants.

The Highland Park Manufacturing Company, with headquarters at Charlotte, and several other mills that are controlled by the same interests, are operating full time one week and closing down the succeeding week. The mills affected by this schedule are the Highland Park plants in Charlotte and in Rock Hill, the Anchor Mills in Huntersville and the Brown Mill in Concord. Officials of the company stated that they expected to continue to operate on alternate weeks for an indefinite time, depending upon market conditions.

The Savona Mills, Charlotte, making fancy Jacquard and dobby goods, are running on full time and have orders on hand to keep them busy for some weeks to come. Other mills in Charlotte are on full time at present, with the exception of the Elizabeth Mills, which are operating five days a week.

Reports from Shelby, N. C., show that at present all the mills there are still in full operation, although market conditions are not regarded as favorable. It is also understood that the mills in Cleveland County, N. C., are on full time.

The situation in Gaston County is hard to follow from week to week, owing to the fact that some of the mills are keeping a part of their equipment idle and the remainder in operation and some of the other mills are curtailing two and three days a week. It is reported that several plants in the Armstrong group and the Rankin group are closed. Some of the other fine combed yarn mills in Gaston are operating full time one week and stopping for two and three days in alternate weeks. At Belmont, all of the plants of the Lineberger-Stowe interests are understood to be on a full time basis.

The Cannon Manufacturing Company, at Kannapolis, N. C., has been curtailing to some extent, as has also the Linn Mills, at Landis, N. C. It is also understood that the Cannon Manufacturing Company in Concord is curtailing its output.

There has been no indication of curtailment in the Piedmont section of South Carolina this week and virtually all of the mills are in full operation. It is stated that half of the mills there are still operating night shifts. The Anderson Cotton

Mill, at Anderson, is curtailing night work.

Although there has been no extensive drastic curtailment by Georgia, curtailment is beginning to increase, and unless buyers enter the market curtailment of a general and rather severe scale is sure to occur, as Southern mills have not and do not intend to accumulate stock and continue to operate without profit, and at a loss, as they have been doing for some time, according to George S. Harris, president of the Exposition Cotton Mills.

P. E. Glenn, secretary-treasurer of the Exposition Cotton Mills, and president of the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers' Association, declares that there is an average curtailment in Georgia at the present time of from 10 to 15 per cent. It is understood that some Griffin mills are operating three days per week, or 50 to 60 per cent curtailment.

Mr. Glenn said that mills making tire fabrics are running full time, largely in LaGrange.

The Exposition Mills are running full day time, but have reduced night operations from the 600 recent active looms, Mr. Harris said. Other local mills are understood to be running full day time. Mills are not accumulating stocks, and do not intend to do so. Mills are generally understood to be sold an average of from one month to six weeks ahead.

"Mills have been putting off curtailment from day to day," said Mr. Glenn, "hoping buying would open up sufficiently to prevent reduced operations. Curtailment so far is about equally divided in number of mills, but not in number of spindles. Curtailment began about February 1 on a small scale. Each mill is working on its own merits, depending on own products. There is no accumulation of stocks. Such a policy is ruinous. Buyers cannot expect mills to carry the burden of accumulated goods. That has been done in the past, but it no longer prevails. Storerooms are being kept in healthy condition.

"Mills are going to continue operation as long as they have orders."

Mr. Glenn said that he could not understand how buyers are holding off from buying goods, as goods can be bought today at cheaper prices than if cotton was available at 25 cents a pound.

"Mills cannot sell goods on basis of replacement prices."

Mr. Harris declared that mills throughout the South are reluctant to add to present stocks and only want leadership in starting drastic curtailment. He said if curtailment is once started it would spread rapidly.

"This surely will follow if there is a continuance of the present State of the goods market," he said.

"We don't want to curtail, or stop running, and are inclined to run at a small loss and no profit where we can, but we do not intend to, and have not accumulated goods. Mills expected the usual normal demand for goods in January and opened up with active production, but buyers held back. Thus we have been get-

ting rid of some accumulated goods and now are running on orders we have on hand. "Buyers are making a mistake in their meager buying policy. They are mistaken in their idea that all mills are accumulating stocks. In fact, there is a growing diminishment in stocks of goods at mills. With mills the question arises as to what state stocks of goods will be in later. The supply of raw cotton is getting low and should the new crop situation take on a more bullish aspect I believe cotton will reserve its course. One cannot say what the crop will be at this time, I cannot see how the South can hope to produce anything like a normal crop under unfavorable labor conditions, weevil menace, inability of farmers to buy fertilizers and poisons heavily and compete with industrial wages and other industries. Farm labor, I understand, is leaving the rural sections daily.

"Anything like a crop scare would, I believe, lead to improved buying of goods, which with curtailment and practically no replacement leaves the question of cloth supplies doubtful. Few buyers of goods have anticipated their summer requirements, and all spring needs have not been covered. It requires some time for mills to finish out the finished product. Buyers are overlooking their market. They will realize their mistake eventually. The market is bound to spring back, consumers are buying freely of goods, thus stocks at retail and wholesale are decreasing. Mills are curtailing and not accumulating. Therefore, when the inevitable replenishment comes, there is bound to be a scarcity and a higher market for the buyer. Cotton goods today are on the bargain counter."

British Cotton Cloth Oversea Trade, 1923

The United States, the fifth most important market in 1923 for British cotton goods, purchased a total of 174,922,000 square yards as compared with 95,384,000 square yards in 1922. The other countries taking larger quantities of these goods were: India, China, Turkey and Egypt, named in the order of importance, says the Textile Division, Department of Commerce.

In 1923 Lancashire shipped 4,141,303,700 square yards of cotton goods, which is almost equal to the 1922 shipments of 4,183,729,100 square yards. This balance has been mentioned because the increased sale of cloth in many minor markets has been offset by substantial reductions in German, Swiss, Dutch, Belgian and French purchases, amounting to about 232,000,000 square yards, and an additional 74,000,000 square yards reduction in Chinese takings. American purchases have increased so rapidly in the past three years as to place the United States in the position of fifth in the list of Britain's cloth markets. Latin American countries have, without exception, substantially increased their purchases over those for last year, and there have been a number of other notable increases in the bills of goods purchased by a widely scattered list of minor markets.

The English-speaking Empire has continued to buy in large volume, the only important reduction from the 1922 level being in the figure for Australia, whose purchases declined by 56,757,000 square yards. In the Near East 1923 figures about equal those for 1922, with the exception of a substantial increase (29,880,000 square yards) in the sales to Turkey, Iraq and Syria included.

The drop in sales to the leading Continental importing countries, and to China, has resulted in a reduction in the total export of grey and bleached goods, and increased purchases from a wide range of smaller markets has resulted in increased export totals of printed and dyed descriptions. Thus the fundamental factor, so apparent since the war, is again emphasized, that the position of British industry is weaker in staple and coarser goods, and on the other hand is consistently gaining strength in the finer specialties; the result is a pressure which is felt in numerous mills, calling for further readjustments year after year.

Considering the first seven important markets in their order of importance in 1913, it is interesting to note that these seven markets still purchased 60 per cent of the total of goods shipped in 1923. The only substantial changes during the year in the order of importance of these first seven, are that Turkey has again taken third place, as in pre-war days, and the United States has continued to increase the total purchases of British cloth at such a rate as to advance its position from tenth in 1922 to fifth place in 1923. With these outstanding exceptions, the British overseas trade in cotton cloth showed a decided tendency to revert to pre-war channels, in much the same proportions as in 1913.

India still holds an overwhelmingly predominant position of importance, but 1923 shipments did not bulk more than half those of pre-war. Every increase of 10 per cent in the annual shipments of goods to this market, however, means as much in actual yardage shipped as the total export to the Dutch East Indies, or to any one market, other than the eight largest. It is on the problems, direct and indirect, of the Indian market that Manchester concentrates the most attention. European reconstruction is vital to this Indian trade, for while India takes about 62 per cent of its European imports from England, England takes only 28 per cent of the Indian exports, the remainder going to other parts of the world, and principally to Continental Europe.

One would expect to find the reductions in the export of all sorts of cotton yarns paralleled by an increase in the export of yarn in the form of piece goods, but such has not been the case in 1923. Grey yarns have been exported in substantially smaller quantities to Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, China and India. On the other hand, there have been some compensating increases in the exports to France, Bulgaria, Rumania and the United States. Bleached and dyed yarns also have been exported in somewhat reduced quantities.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations

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DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.....Associate Editor
JUNIOUS M. SMITH.....Business Manager

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There Should Be No Wage Reduction.

WE learn with much regret that some mills are considering wage reductions and we wish to go on record as being absolutely opposed to any wage reductions at this time.

During dull periods when there has also been a reduction in the cost of living wage reductions are justified, but it is not right to make the operatives accept lower wages when their living costs have not declined.

Business is exceedingly dull and we know that very few lines of goods can be sold even at cost, but reducing wages will not help because the buyers will immediately insist upon reductions equal to the reduction in wages.

The buyers of cotton goods have undoubtedly overdone the holding off movement and goods are now selling as low as they can be expected to sell, even if cotton were below 25 cents.

Under such circumstances there must be sooner or later a return to sanity among buyers and orders will come out in increased volume.

Feeling blue, the manufacturers look for some way in which to reduce their present losses, but we do not think that wage reductions should be one of the mediums.

Have Reached Bottom

THE following extracts from the weekly letter of the Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co. are at least encouraging:

"We can honestly write tonight in a more cheerful mood than for a number of weeks past. Evidence is accumulating that if the bottom has not already been reached, it is close at hand. The last vicious drives at prices have carried them to a point where the buyer's timidity concerning future deliveries is rapidly waning. During the last few days conviction has spread that prices in so many cases are so far below cost of

production, that only the most demoralized conditions could carry them down further. Where to find such demoralization, we cannot tell, for there is not the slightest signs of it in general trade, in banking, or in credit circles. A steady cotton market now (an advancing market is scarcely necessary) will bring in a considerable volume of miscellaneous buying. To further strengthen the situation, daily reports are now being received of further curtailment actually taking place in the South.

"We have talked with buyer after buyer during the week who express the opinion that prices are low enough to attract him and the only thing that deterred him from placing good orders was the fear that speculative drives against the cotton market might not be over. Of one thing we can be certain, and that is that the present price level has guaranteed good distribution for the balance of the half year if not beyond. Another favorable feature is that prices have reached a point where exporters are beginning to show a little more interest in the market."

Those Bucketed Yarn Orders

WHENEVER we publish anything about the yarn speculators, they seek to make the mills think we do not know what we are talking about and the same program met our recent editorial on "bucketing yarn orders."

Our readers know that we do not make statements that we cannot substantiate and in this particular case we have abundant proof of short selling and additional proof has been added since the editorial was written.

One yarn manufacturer returning from Philadelphia states that he accidentally met a weaver who informed him that he had bought a large amount of his yarn and yet

Extract From Bulletin of Southern Consolidated Yarn Spinners' Association

"We are going to ask every member of this Association to read the editorial in the Southern Textile Bulletin under date of February 14th, entitled "Bucketing Yarn Orders." It will not hurt any mill man to read it over two or three times. It shows just what is driving the yarn market lower every day. If you do not subscribe to this paper we think it will pay you to order this special copy. We cannot say that it is pleasant reading but we do say that we think IT VERY TRUE READING."

the spinner had made no sale of that description.

The following is also a copy of a letter from a commission house to a Southern spinner:

Philadelphia, Feb. 16, 1924.

Dear Sir:

We thank you for your letter of February 12th and we have become convinced that quite a little of the yarn business that is being booked now is being sold short. Several of our very best neighbors have guessed the market right and will undoubtedly be offering you some of this business a little later on, as they have booked quite a little 20-2 at 50 cents. We are not getting very much inquiry at the present time but believe quite a number of our trade will have to be back in the market in the near future.

Very truly yours,

In support of our contention that the yarn spinners should at least know the basis upon which their yarns are being sold we have received the following letter from Jas. E. Mitchell & Co., of Philadelphia:

JAMES E. MITCHELL COMPANY
Commission Merchants
Cotton Yarns
Philadelphia, Feb. 19, 1924.

David Clark, Managing Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
No. 39 S. Church St.,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

We have noted with interest that portion of your editorial entitled "Bucketing Yarn Orders," in which you suggest clearness of understanding between yarn manufacturers and merchants. No doubt you know that this matter has been the subject of some correspondence between us and some of the representative mills for the last few years. We would not of course wish to be understood as making any comment of approval or otherwise with respect to the general opinions expressed in your editorial, but we think our position is fairly well known and we merely wanted to say that in our experience there is at this time more than ever before a need for real accuracy of agreement. That is very simple of accomplishment if there is a will to really accomplish it, and when absolute

clearness of understanding has been accomplished, the rules of ordinary business economics will very soon take care of the major problem.

We have been over the matter so frequently that some of the expressions of your editorial came back to us with force. You perhaps might be interested in a little memo' which we dictated and sent to some of our friends something about a year ago. The particular matter has been treated in greater detail and with what we have attempted to make a more complete history of the way in which the present situation has been developed in a little booklet which is in the course of preparation and which is entitled "An Eventful Haven."

For the moment we are simply enclosing for what interest it might have a copy of the memo' we mentioned above and which was dated February 28, 1923. If you will return this at your convenience we will be obliged.

Very truly yours,
James E. Mitchell Company.
By J. A. Hayes.

Memo' to Sundry Mills.
(By Jas. E. Mitchell Co.)

Feb. 28, 1923.

Some time ago a suggestion from you invited a statement of our view regarding a mill policy of open and miscellaneous jobbing sales as against confined commission sales. The primary distinction in mind was that in the former the first purchaser doesn't buy against any selling commitment, whereas in the commission sale a counter-commitment to sell is the foundation of the purchase by the commission house.

We preferred at that time to make no statement whatever that might be the subject of misunderstanding and we all know that any appraisal of the advantages of one selling policy against the other will always be subject to a reasonable difference of view and experience. We hesitated also because we have a pretty fair job in looking after our own affairs and our own mills, and what manufacturers of cotton yarn do with it is a matter for them. With the desire therefore neither to form nor to express an opinion, we have concluded that it might not be amiss to recall some merchandising confusion of the last few years.

A good deal of surprise has been
(Continued on Page 27)

DAMAGED PAGE(S)

installation of most of their 25,000 spindles and are beginning to operate their weaving equipment, which consists of 500 looms. The mill will make wide sheetings, which will be sold through Converse & Co., of New York.

Tallassee, Ala.—It is understood that the machinery for the additional mill to be built here by the Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills, as recently noted, will for the most part be moved from Northern plants of the company. Plans for the new mill, which are being handled by Lockwood, Greene & Co., call for 30,000 spindles and 300 looms.

McColl, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Marlboro Cotton Mills was held Wednesday. The stockholders elected the following directors for the ensuing year:

Claude Gore, H. C. Bridger, A. K. Odom, J. E. Parker, Dr. J. C. Moore, D. K. McColl, D. D. McColl, H. W. Carroll, N. W. McRae, J. F. Everett, and J. B. Pipkin.

Immediately after the stockholders' meeting the directors met and elected the following officers:

Claude Gore, president and treasurer; H. C. Bridger, J. E. Parker, D. K. McColl, vice-presidents; and F. F. Adams, secretary.

P. A. Gwaltney remains general superintendent with the following superintendents at the mills as follows:

M. B. Boseman, superintendent Mill Nos. 1 and 2; T. C. Pegram, superintendent Mill No. 3; G. J. Bennett, superintendent Mill No. 4; J. F. Wright, superintendent Mill No. 6; R. Cowburn, superintendent Mill No. 7; while at Bennettsville O. L. Derrick is superintendent.

G. A. Hales is general master mechanic.



GREIST LOOM DROP WIRES

For forty years this plant has manufactured precision steel products. This experience enables us to make drop wires of extreme accuracy and uniformity. All processes of hardening, tempering and finishing are at our disposal. Our drop wires are made to accurate dimensions with satin finish and always entirely free from burrs. Regularly made for all makes of looms. What are your requirements?

THE GREIST MFG. CO., Dept. R, New Haven, Conn.

Eastern Representative:
BOYD'S TEXTILE BUREAU
Providence, R. I.

Southern Representative:
SLAUGHTER-McCABE CO.
Greenville, S. C.



on this Thursday was filed with the bankruptcy division of the United States Court for the Northern District of Georgia, when seven creditors filed an involuntary petition of bankruptcy and receivership.

This is the second time this company has been subjected to bankruptcy petition. The first was filed March 4, 1922, and dismissed September 15, 1922.

The firms signing the petition on Thursday were Sonoco Products Company, of Hartsville, S. C.; Foster Machine Company, of Westfield, Mass.; Atkinson, Haserick & Co., of Boston, Mass. The American Mills, of Atlanta; S. V. Upchurch Machinery Company, of Atlanta; The National Supply Company, of Birmingham, and the U. S. Oil Company, of Providence, R. I.

In the petition for a receiver the creditors declared that the assets of the company amounted to something over \$20,000 and that owing to the condition of the business that it was necessary for a receiver to take charge at once and continue the operation of the mills. Judge Robert T. Ervin, presiding in the place of Judge Samuel H. Sibley, appointed Walter E. Schilling receiver and set his bond at \$3,000.

Polish Textiles Produced and Exported.

Polish textile production for the first nine months of 1923 was estimated as follows: Wool fabrics, 18,000 metric tons, and cotton fabrics, 54,000 metric tons. The total value of this production reached approximately 500,000,000 Swiss francs (\$91,000,000 at average exchange rates). Exports of textiles during this period totalled about 150,000,000 Swiss francs or about \$27,300,000.—Consul General L. J. Keena, Warsaw, December 29.

Established 1896

Incorporated 1914

LOWELL SHUTTLE COMPANY

Manufacturers of

BOBBINS SPOOLS SHUTTLES

Write or Telegraph for Quotations

Office and Factory: 19 Tanner St., LOWELL MASS

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS

Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS

Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)

Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT

Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)

Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL

Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIPMENTS

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

SOUTHERN OFFICES, 276 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga., No. Charlotte, N. C.

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

FRANK B. COMINS, General Manager

DAMAGED PAGE(S)

TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS AND BLEACHING TEXTOL, a new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



TRADE MARK

Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Acme Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made Heavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue, Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

Offices: 110 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.
P. D. JOHNSON, Georgia Representative, Atlanta, Ga.
Southern Agent: Cameron McRae, Concord, N. C.



Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.
STEPHEN ARLEIGH, South Car. Representative, Greenville, S. C.
HERBERT BGOYH, Tenn.-Ala. Representative, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Evidences of "Progressiveness"

Ours is a land wherein the demand rises to heaven from various places that the Government do this, that or the other thing for the individual. Occasionally we discover that a hideous wrong has been perpetrated upon the little children of the country. We refer to the child labor agitation which has been so much in evidence. The Southern States have been thought to be the chief offenders in this particular respect. Speaking in its bulletin concerning this matter the Associated Industries of Kentucky says:

"Prominent citizens of North Carolina are still calling upon officials of the United States Department of Labor to substantiate with the facts their claims that 'there was a rush to employ children under ten years of age in North Caro-

lina' after the first Federal Child Labor Law was declared unconstitutional. The demand was first made on the department last fall.

"The same department refused to comply with the request of Associated Industries to furnish it with the names of establishments in Kentucky which Women's Bureau investigators claimed were paying some five hundred women less than five dollars each 'for a week's work.'

"Now comes a report from Texas, and this time it appears to concern the 'investigators' of the Department of Agriculture. The Dallas Times-Herald tells it in an editorial like this:

"Another blessing is to be bestowed on Texas by a paternalistic, bureaucratic, departmentalistic government. The money of the taxpayers is to be wasted on an investigation by the Bureau of Economics, Department of Agriculture, whose purpose is to discover what 'the

daily wages of a housewife' should be.

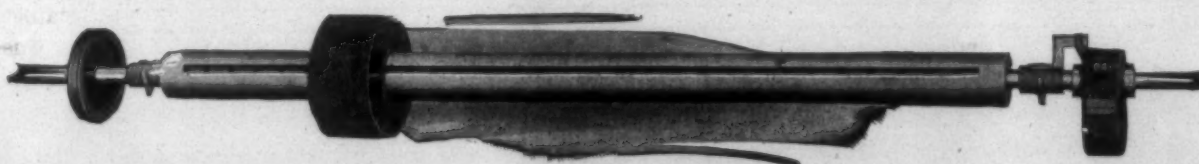
"A good housewife is above price. But if her scurvy, stingy, gourd-headed miser of a husband thinks she should be a slave serving without recompense, if he thinks she should be content with a few coins doled out like drops of water slowly dripping from a sterile rock, then all the Federal investigation in the world will not change his ideas.

"Federal investigators poking their noses into private affairs, either directly or by an indirect turn of the presumptuous proboscis, are mere mischief makers. We venture to claim for the housewives of Texas that they are not oppressed slaves. We even dare advance the astounding theory that some of them are happy. We also dare to hope that if some investigator goes slyly slipping into the kitchen of a Texas housewife she will bang a skillet over the place where his brains ought to be."

Some of us look forward to the time when the State or Federal Government will set the hour for little Mary's piano lesson while at the same time it puts its foot down on mother if she sends her boy William on an errand to the corner grocery store. From that to the rationing and clothing of the kids will be a short step, and eventually the day on which the family washing may be done will be scheduled and perhaps the style of clothing that the children may wear will be prescribed. We cannot predict when the family washing will be done by the government—we think it would be an entirely popular move with housewives—but we do say that we shall not be surprised if it is a matter for special Federal or State legislation before long.

It will be recalled that we have the hatpin law and the long sheet statute—to mention but two—and why stop there?—New York Commercial.

Textile Grinding Machinery Of All Kinds

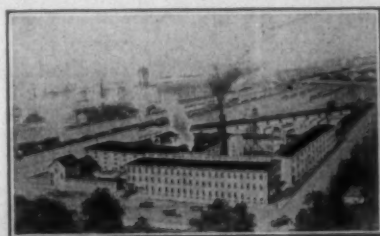


Send in Your Old Grinders to be Repaired

Southern Agent, E. M. TERRYBERRY, 1126 Healy Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

B. S. ROY & SON CO., WORCESTER, MASS.

Established 1868



DAVID M. BROWN
President

GEORGE G. BROWN
Treasurer

THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

Lawrence, Mass.

NOTE our New Factory Additions and Improved Facilities for Manufacturing Our

"HIGH GRADE"

Bobbins, Spools and Shuttles

Correspondence Solicited

Catalog on Request

Those Bucketed Yarn Orders

(Continued from Page 22)

recently expressed about the present situation. We dare to say that when the inside history of cotton yarn merchandising is written, the most instructive chapter will deal with the tender and acceptance of the first jobbing contract. And that will be not because such contracts are not proper and oftentimes desirable. On the contrary, a sale at a price to a jobbing distributor who holds for and chances a future consumption market may be exactly what a manufacturer does desire and does require. The interest that will attach to the earlier of these transactions has nothing to do with their merit now or then, but will lie rather in the extraordinary and somewhat foolish fact that business went right on in the forms and the terms and even with some sincere belief on one or both sides that something of trade value was occurring. Of course what did occur was a banking transaction in which the buyer underwrote the product of the manufacturer instead of making old time advances against it. The manufacturer no longer had to wait out the movement of his product under sales to consumers.

Possibly the manufacturers understood the distinction quite well: in the one case selling their product in bulk to the middle dealer who is free to sell thereafter as he desires; and in the other case selling with the assurance that the sale is accompanied by a corresponding purchase by a consumer of the yarn. What we have been inclined to question is whether the "long trend effect" of the dealings which for some years have involved both methods and have left the actual business of direct merchandising in a state of pretty weak confusion, has been really seriously in the minds of manufacturers as a group until recently. Certainly they are seriously in mind today.

The negotiation of large underwritings or what would be jobbing sales to the dealer is undoubtedly necessary and perhaps desirable in the cases of some manufacturers; but if there is to be clear air and clear thinking, is there any reason for continuing a lot of old signs and symbols which mean nothing. If what we are doing is to bargain a money guarantee against which we propose to run our mills for a given time, why not say so? At least don't let us get excited about conditions now, which are the perfectly legitimate and proper result of a definitely intended series of transactions in which merchandise to be made in future was matched against cash to be used in present. Such sales transactions never had and never will have anything to do with actual trade or market conditions except—and the exception is large—except as any banking transaction reflects its influence through the very volume in which those transactions occur in mass repetition.

What we have said would not have been written but for the fact that in the daily news signs have been growing that somehow folks

had forgotten that a very large part of the business of disposing goods is done against completed sales to the trade, either directly or through commission houses; and another distinct and substantial part of such business is done by a wholly different thing, viz: by underwriting contracts the goods of which either become the subject of later offerings to the trade, or represent a covering contract against sales to the trade made some time before.

Finally, may we say that whether it should prove desirable for the spinners to sell against sales, and we cannot deny that we have long followed that old-time method, or whether it prove desirable to sell for a flat producing period without reference to the time or terms of the ultimate consumption of the product, can we not at least with each other say what is what in plain English. It should always be possible for us to say "This is an underwriting purchase" or "This is a purchase against present sales."

No one old or young has a right to be dogmatic about anything. What we want to say is nothing more or less than a plea for precision of understanding. For the present purpose we have no mind about one method or the other. Our own views and experience is neither here nor there and, as a matter of fact, it is another and a considerably longer and a whole lot more interesting story.

Sherwin-Williams Opens Charlotte Branch.

The Sherwin-Williams Company, nationally known paint manufacturers, have opened a retail paint store in Charlotte at 426 South Tryon street. The new store will carry a full line of paint and wall papers.

By opening the Charlotte store, the Sherwin-Williams Company brings to this section the full benefit of all its facilities. Everything learned in practical painting and decorating is thus made available through the company's local retail organization. The store has been stocked with the complete line of paints, varnishes, stains, enamels and accessories. The household guide is available for consultation on all finishing problems.

G. N. Nevett Jones, formerly of Richmond and Baltimore, will be the manager of this branch of the Sherwin-Williams Company. Associated with Mr. Jones will be J. Fred Hatch, of Charlotte, who will have charge of the wall paper department. Mr. Jones is a strong believer in North Carolina, having traveled this territory for several years.

Mathieson Alkali Price Error.

The Mathieson Alkali Company writes:

"In our letter of February 14th, containing an announcement of an increase in prices on our Bleaching Powder and Liquid Chlorine, we find that a typographical error occurred. The price of Liquid Chlorine in cylinders, for sales of one ton and less, should have been given as \$6.50 per 100 pounds instead of \$6 per 100 pounds."

PETTER NON-FLUID OIL LUBRICATION

The Skilled Operative Knows Lubricants

Standing by and watching his machines all day—the operator soon finds out what lubricant keeps his machine in the best condition.

That is why we value so highly the unqualified approval which mill men have given



MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANTS

They find that their machines run smoothly when NON-FLUID OIL is used and that one application lasts longer in the bearings than several of liquid oil.

They tell us that there is less trouble keeping the machine clean when NON-FLUID OIL stays in the bearings and does not creep, drip or spatter—and by the same token—they have less trouble with oil stained goods.

Perhaps you have not yet tried NON-FLUID OIL—We'll gladly send you sample if you'll send name and address.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.

401 Broadway New York

Southern Agent, L. W. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C.

Ample Stocks at our Branches:

Charlotte, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La.

AT LESS COST PER MONTH

A Winner— From Every Standpoint

The Williams' Shuttle because of its excellent "all around" qualities has gained the confidence of thousands of progressive mill men.

It coordinates perfectly with the rest of the loom in turning out faultless fabrics. Selected air-dried wood and practically unbreakable springs give this shuttle long terms of service under rigorous usage. The filling runs free and clear through an eye of uniform smoothness.

When called upon to design a shuttle, each part is built with a "margin of safety"—a most important factor.

Now is the time to get acquainted with these dependable shuttles. Ask us about our plan for reducing your shuttle inventory.

The J. H. Williams Co.

"The Shuttle People"

George F. Bahan, Southern Rep.

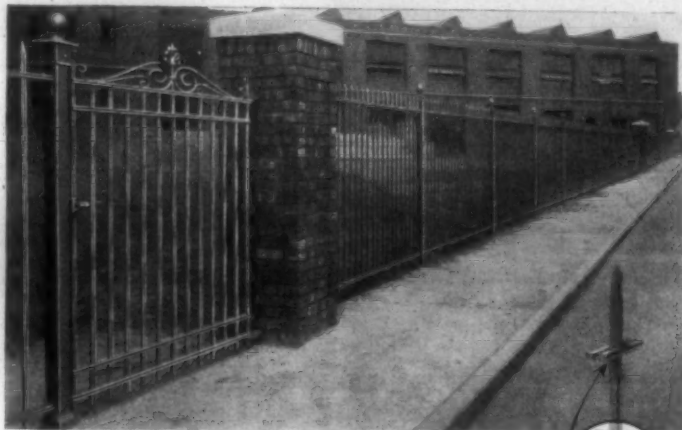
MILLBURY,

MASS.

FIRM — BECAUSE THEY ARE ANCHORED

Anchor Post Fences

PERMANENT — BECAUSE THEY ARE GALVANIZED



Anchor-Weld Railings and Gates

combine remarkable strength with appealing artistry. Pickets and rails made of open hearth steel—inseparably welded together as illustrated. Construction so strong that the panels cannot sag and center braces or supports are unnecessary. Phone or write our nearest office or sales agent for complete information.

Anchor Post Iron Works: 52 Church St., New York, N. Y.
 CHARLOTTE, N. C.: R. M. Lane, P. O. Box 1375; GREENVILLE, S. C.:
 H. H. Orr, 315 Palmetto Bldg.; SAVANNAH, GA.: C. M. MacLean Co., 20
 East Bay St.; ATLANTA, GA.: Beaulieu & Applewhite, Citizens Southern
 National Bank Bldg.; BIRMINGHAM, ALA.: C. S. Caldwell, 2011 Third Ave.
Sales Agents in Other Cities

Each
picket is
welded
at 16
points

Robert Burns and Democracy

(Continued from Page 10)

Baker, a Rockefeller, or a Ford; and that America will salute him for his success, and not loot and destroy him by infamous class legislation in the name of justice and democracy.

In conclusion, may I appeal for men and women from every class to study Burns' poetry and Jefferson's politics, and come together for a determined defense of representative, democratic government against every group flying a hostile banner. Let our answer to the dreamy socialist, to the apostle of Lenine and the sovietism of Russia, to the conceited, empty-headed followers of every hostile flag, be:

The government of the United States and the constitutional principles of representative government, upon which our fabric of free government rests, is final and ultimate truth about government on this earth, and in its defense we live, ever ready to die against traitors within or foes from without. Through this government and the example it will set will finally come the democracy for which Burns and Jefferson so powerfully wrought.

High-Priced Cotton Hampers Trade

THE declining surplus of raw cotton and high prices which has caused a wave of curtailment among producers are reflected clearly in shipments of piece goods overseas. The supply and price of raw cotton have created a spell of nervous anxiety throughout the world's markets. American piece goods prices have been advancing steadily during the past few months, though generally speaking still being well below the parity of raw cotton. Under this critical condition foreign markets have seemed reluctant to purchase except for immediate needs. European prices have not advanced as rapidly as American quotations and in many cases foreign buyers have sacrificed quality for price.

A few years ago many important markets carried heavy stocks but the deflation shortly after the war period caused this policy to be abandoned almost totally. A number of countries consuming substantial stocks of American piece goods have been busy revising their tariff laws. Many changes in schedules have been made, including advances which in themselves have not served to stimulate heavy buying. With a decreased purchasing power throughout the world, exports of American piece goods declined from 500,463,464 square yards, valued at \$71,465,291, for the first ten months of 1922, to 392,310,010 square yards worth \$67,205,638 in the corresponding period of 1923. The largest decrease was in grey goods, or 68,000,000 square yards. Bleached goods declined 22,000,000 square yards; prints, 9,000,000 square yards; yarn-dyed cloths 10,000,000 square yards, but piece-dyed goods registered an increase of 2,500,000 square yards.

England's exports throughout the year show a substantial increase in

so far as yardage is concerned, but mills have operated unprofitably and sales abroad have been accompanied by much harmful price-cutting. High prices of raw cotton are increasing the production burden of the manufacturer and it is extremely doubtful whether many British textile merchants can continue shipping cloths overseas at prices below cotton replacement costs or without profit.

In Italy the demand is for cheaper cloths and consumers are not buying freely. With an advantage in exchange, Italian manufacturers have done favorable business in nearby markets and in some of the South American countries. Belgian cotton cloth prices have advanced and buying for overseas account is less active. The French cotton industry is nervous and disturbed because of future uncertainty, and depression prevails in many important sections of the trade.

In Spain there is a large decrease in operations and the trade is suffering from heavy dumping of foreign goods, chiefly low-priced British cloths. In Germany, export trade served to compensate for the shortcomings of domestic sales, but with prices rising beyond the world price level, the market has stagnated. Foreign buyers have been forced to cancel or withhold orders.

Low price European goods are the chief competition of American cloths and British manufacturers continue to rank as our most important contestant in overseas trade. At the end of November the margin of prices between New York and Manchester gray cloths was approximately ten cents per pound in favor of British goods. The year 1923 opened with the same margin, which declined to four and one-quarter cents in July. Since early August the margin has widened again and American exporters are placed at a price disadvantage.

Great Britain's principal pre-war markets by no means have taken their former quantities of cotton goods, so, therefore, in order that mills may continue operations, heavy stocks at cut-rate prices have been unloaded to Europe and Latin America. Of no little importance to American manufacturers has been the arrival of over 60,000,000 square yards of British gray goods in the United States this year.

Japan is increasing the use of short staple Indian cotton, which largely accounts for its success in maintaining low prices. Japan has penetrated markets heretofore held by American and British merchants, and has gained considerable business in selling low quality goods at prices which are much below American quotations.

Business in Cuba has been done on a more temperate basis and merchants carefully have avoided the accumulating of stocks. Good prices for sugar have increased greatly the natives' purchasing power with the result that the United States cotton piece goods trade has been rather conspicuous throughout the year, Cuba taking almost twice the quantity of cloth bought last year. Shipments during the first ten months of 1923 have been over 74,000,000 square

and
 ot wasted
 they now run their
 looms during noon hours
 and sometimes turn them up
 before starting time, and keep them
 running after quitting time —
 this is the principal cause of our increased
 production" A SOUTHERN MILL
 (NAME ON REQUEST)

THE RESULT
 SINCE **ROOT**
 PICK COUNTERS
 WERE INSTALLED



THE **ROOT** CO.
 BRISTOL, CONN.
 SOUTHERN OFFICE 14 1/2 S. CHURCH ST. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

yards, compared with approximately 40,000,000 square yards for the same period of 1922. Good business is being enjoyed in Hayti, the Dominican republic, and Jamaica, especially in bleached and finished goods.

Trade with Mexico has not yet taken on new leases of life and exporters are finding it difficult to compete with European prices. Local mills with an increasing production are supplying more of the demand in gray goods. However, fair shipments of American bleached and dyed goods are going to Mexico. British competition chiefly has forced sales to Central America to decline. Salvador has bought larger quantities of gray goods.

Competition has been felt more keenly in South America than any of our other foreign markets. Large quantities of British goods manufactured for colonial account have been unloaded at prices much below offerings of American merchants. Italian exporters with low currency exchange rates have gained a foothold in the Argentine trade. Brazil is importing only fine classes of cotton goods and is offering its coarse gray sheetings for export to nearby markets. The decline in South American trade has been chiefly in gray and bleached goods. In these classes local mills are also producing increasing quantities of cloth and purchases abroad are chiefly in dyed or finished goods. Chile, Peru, and Venezuela have doubled and more their takings of piece-dyed goods. Shipments of prints to Argentina and Chile also have been heavier.

Although shipments of gray goods to Turkey have declined, there has been a fair increase in exports to Greece. Exporters are receiving a larger number of inquiries from Greek importers, but in many cases the terms of payment are not attractive and especial care should be exerted in the granting of credit. Japanese competition in sheetings continues to be one of the chief obstacles throughout the Levant, in Aden and along the east coast of Africa. Manchester has held preference in British South Africa, yet our sales of gray and dyed goods have been fair.

The disastrous earthquake in Japan had a temporary effect on prices in India and China. However, the

destruction to spindleage has not retarded greatly the Japanese exports and in September new orders were booked for Indian account. —Boston Transcript.

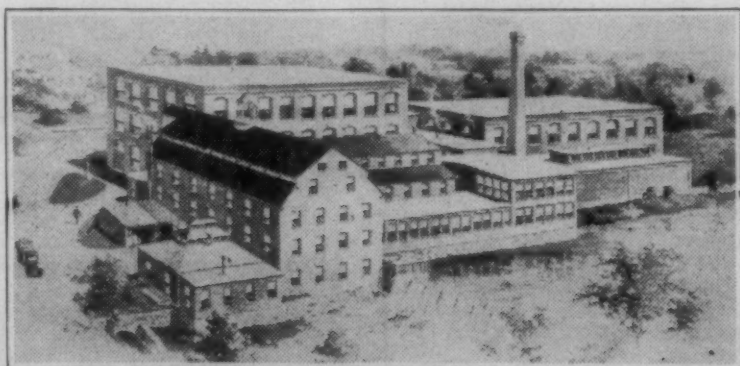
Reduction in Hosiery Prices By Distribution.

A substantial reduction in prices of men's socks has been announced by a Fifth avenue jobber. This cut follows one made a short time ago of 5 per cent. The reduction applies to a branded line. Men's lisle special toe, heel and sole, in black, cordovan, white, smoke and navy, formerly \$2.40, now \$2.20; full mercerized lisle, double sole, heel and toe, in above colors and palm beach, formerly \$2.95, now \$2.65.

Men's highly lustrous fiber silk, mercerized lisle lined, double heel, sole and toe, in above colors, reduced from \$4.25 to \$3.85; pure thread silk, mercerized lisle lined, two-tone in twelve combinations, from \$4.50 to \$4.25; pure thread silk, with mercerized lisle rib top, double sole, toe and heel, in wanted colors, from \$6 to \$5.65; fine gauge, full-fashioned pure thread silk, with lisle rib tops and sole, in wanted colors, from \$8.50 to \$8.25; high quality heavy thread silk, ingrain ribbed top, in black, cordovan and navy, now, \$15.50; pure thread silk and fiber silk, two-tone, drop stitch, in bronze, green, maroon, navy, gray and camel's hair, from \$6 to \$5.75.

Prices on women's hosiery follow:

Pure thread silk and fiber, heavy quality, fashioned seam, mercerized lisle top and double heel, sole and toe, in black, cordovan, fawn, silver polo and white, \$8.50; fine gauge, extra quality fine thread silk, mercerized lisle top, with double heel, sole and toe, fashioned seam to toe, full fashion marks, cutout ankle and toe, in wanted colors, \$10; same as above in contrasting colors, embroidered clocks, \$12; pure thread silk chiffon, full fashioned, mercerized lisle top, silk foot, in all popular colors, \$16; pure thread silk, full fashioned, chiffon, four-inch lisle top and silk foot, in black and gun metal, \$18.50; pure thread silk, full fashioned, 42-gauge, mercerized top and sole, in all wanted colors, \$13.50; best quality pure thread silk, mercerized lisle top, double toe, sole and heel, in all wanted colors, \$16.50.



A small shop which gives close personal attention to your needs.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING COMPANY
Main Office and Factory: Whitinsville, Mass.

PULLEYS
 HANGERS

The **WOOD** Line

SONS CO.

CLUTCHES

FLANGE OR PLATE COUPLINGS

COUPLINGS

Designed to withstand severe line-shaft service. Flanged to protect the workman from being caught on the bolt heads or nuts. Machined all over to template, making them interchangeable and therefore easily duplicated.

Interchangeability is a feature that has made

THE **WOOD** LINE

SONS CO.

of Power Transmission Machinery the standard in so many of the country's largest plants.

Catalogue on request

T. B. Wood's Sons Co.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

MILTON G. SMITH, Sou Sales Agent,
Greenville, S. C.

POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY

VOGEL

PATENTED

Frost Proof Closets

Over 300,000 giving satisfaction. Save water; Require no pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service, winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.

Strong hardwood seat.

Heavy rivited tank.

Malleable seat castings will not break.

**SOLD BY JOBBERS
EVERYWHERE**

Joseph A. Vogel Co.

Wilmington, Del.

BOBBINS-SPOOLS SKEWERS-TUBES-ROLLS

Manufacturers and Enamellers



WALTER L. PARKER CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

For Service and Prompt Attention Write Us

ESTABLISHED 1845

Arnold, Hoffman & Co.

INCORPORATED

NEW YORK, N. Y. PROVIDENCE, R. I. BOSTON, MASS.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Importers and Manufacturers of
Starches, Gums, Dextrine
Alizarine Assistant, Soluble
Oil, Soap

And Every Known Material from every part of the world
for Starching, Softening, Weighting, and Finishing
Yarn, Thread or any Fabric

Special attention given by practical men to specialties for Sizing, Softening, Finishing and Weighting Cotton, Woolen and Worsted Fabrics; combining the latest European and American methods.

Sole Agents For
BELLE ALKALI CO., of Belle, W. Va.
Manufacturers of

Liquid Chlorine, Bleaching Powder, Caustic Soda
Solid or Flaked

Highland Park Teams Commended.

Two teams from the Highland Park Mills, Charlotte, N. C., took part in the Southern Textile Association basketball tournament at Greenville, S. C., and the girls' team won the champion.

Following is a copy of a letter sent to C. W. Johnston, president of the Highland Park Manufacturing Company, by L. P. Hollis, of Greenville, S. C., retiring president of the Southern Textile Athletic Association:

Greenville, S. C.,
February 16, 1924.

Mr. C. W. Johnston,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I thought you would be interested to know what a splendid impression your boys and girls made here in the tournament—your girls winning the cup in Class A. It was a fine demonstration of good sportsmanship all the way through. I congratulate you for having such a splendid looking and good acting group to represent your mill.

With best wishes, I am,
Yours very truly,
(Signed) L. P. Hollis.

Bombay Cotton Market Firmer.

Quotations of British cotton piece goods are firmer in Bombay, and there was quite a brisk inquiry but little actual business. Local goods are moving in a satisfactory manner, with prices ruling steady, and are based on the prevailing cotton rates.

Philippine Government Invites Bids for Underwear and Hosiery.

The Textile Division has received a circular proposal from the Philippine Government giving the conditions under which bids will be considered for the following supplies for the Philippine constabulary: 10,000 pairs of cotton drawers, nain-sook or pajama check, and 50,000 pairs of cotton socks. Bids will be received until 11 a. m. on May 12, 1924. Copies of this tender containing detailed specifications have been forwarded to the New York and Philadelphia district offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, where they will be made available to interested persons.

Dye Division of American Chemical Society to Meet.

The spring meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held in Washington, D. C., April 21 to 25, with the Dye Division assembling for the presentation and discussion of papers pertaining to dyes and intermediates.

R. Norris Shreve, secretary, urges that titles of papers with two copies of a one-hundred-word abstract of their contents must be in his hands by April 1 and earlier if possible that adequate publicity be given the proceedings.

A feature of the meeting will be a description of the co-operative work of the Dye Division, the Color Laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry and the Bureau of Standards.

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Richmond, Va.

Trustee's Sale in Bankruptcy.

In the District Court of the United States—For the Western District of South Carolina.—In the Matter of Keowee Yarn Mill, Bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of C. E. Cooley, Referee in Bankruptcy, made in the above entitled case, dated the 8th day of February, 1924, I will offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, subject to the approval of the Court, at the Court House, at Walhalla, South Carolina, on the 5th day of MARCH, 1924, at 12 o'clock noon, the following described property of said bankrupt:

All that certain tract of land, with buildings thereon, situate in Wagener Township, in the County of Oconee, State of South Carolina, adjoining the corporate limits of the Town of Walhalla, and on the south side of the tracks of the Blue Ridge Railroad, containing twenty-seven (27) acres, more or less, and being a portion of the lands conveyed by R. T. Jaynes to Keowee Yarn Mill by deed dated the 27th day of March, 1920, and of record in the office of the Clerk of Court for Oconee County, South Carolina, in Book 3-M, at page 88.

The said real estate contains two brick buildings, heretofore used as a textile manufacturing plant; three warehouses, one boarding house, seventeen tenant houses, and one small store building.

Also, at the same time and place, and on the same terms and conditions, the Trustee will offer for sale the machinery, equipment and other personal property of said bankrupt, consisting of spinners, speeders, twistors, spoolers, etc., and including electrical plant used to operate mill.

The number of spindles of the Keowee Yarn Mill is about 4704.

The above mentioned real estate and personal property is to be sold as a whole, or separately, by the Trustee, as may appear to him to be for the best interest of the bankrupt estate.

The real and personal property of the said bankrupt has been appraised at \$75,500.00.

Said property will be sold free and clear of all liens, including taxes for 1923 and the years prior thereto. Purchaser to pay extra for deed and revenue stamps.

An inventory showing substantially the real estate, machinery and equipment of the bankrupt estate may be procured from the Trustee, and will be exhibited by him on the date of the sale.

The bankrupt's property is situated at Walhalla, South Carolina, but all requests for information should be addressed to the Trustee at Anderson, South Carolina.

J. L. SHERARD, Trustee.
Feb. 28, 1924.

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Fire Proofing of Cotton Materials

(Continued from Page 10)

nomical and the resulting fabric was somewhat dusty.

It was apparent, however, from these trials that the fireproofing was caused by stannic oxide or its hydrate having some remarkable power of combining with or attaching itself to the fibre. Much of the expensive tin salts were also wasted as a result of some of the stannate being unfixed, as well as some of the tin oxide formed subsequently washing away.

Perkin, therefore, used another Chemical reaction whereby the whole of the tin is precipitated as oxide of hydrate. This was effected by adding certain soluble salts, such as sodium sulphate or ammonium nitrate.

The successful process was to run flannelette through a solution of sodium stannate of 45 deg. Tw. in such a way that it was thoroughly impregnated, then squeezed to remove the excess of solution, passed over heated copper drums to dry thoroughly, and then run through a solution of 15 deg. Tw. ammonium sulphate, squeezed and dried. The sodium sulphate left in the material was readily removed by running through water, dried and finished, leaving the precipitate of tin oxide.

This method gave an absolutely permanent result, fast to innumerable washings, the tin oxide having apparently combined with the fibre. Further, there was no harmful effect on the skin or on the colors of the material. The cloth was not less but more durable and had an even better handle and was stronger, and the cost as well within commercial demands; indeed it was cheap. At the time of the discovery the treatment involved only an extra cost of one penny per yard.

This then is the type of process one would recommend for the satisfaction of everybody, and the treatment might be considered as durable as the fabric itself, even if that fabric were flannelette with all the severe domestic treatment such material undergoes.

There are, however, other processes, some of them good ones, which might be discussed and which may be held to be very useful for certain purposes. The French, for example, recommend treating the cotton with a 5 deg. to 10 deg. Be.

solution of sodium stannate, drying and then running through a titanium salt solution, drying and fixing in a solution of an alkaline salt such as sodium silicate, tungstate, etc.

Another really excellent fireproofing compound is sodium tungstate, although only temporary in its effect, in view of the solubility of this sodium salt. This salt is, however, expensive.

Again, treatment with a 10 to 12 per cent solution of ammonium sulphate, followed by drying with the salt left in as impregnated, will give a splendid proof. This method is sometimes used along with ammonium carbonate (about 2 per cent) in the bath.

Ammonium phosphate may be similarly recommended.

Alum has certain advantages as a fireproofing agent, as similarly has the acetate compound of alumina, which salts also impart waterproof properties to the material.

Borax and silicate of soda are sometimes recommended for fireproofing purposes, but their effect is not so pronounced as some of these other salts, and is certainly by no means so permanent as the Perkin process; indeed, amongst all known methods there is probably none which can compare favorably in all directions with that evolved from the prolonged investigations and the thorough and classic researches of Perkin.—Textile Recorder.

North Carolina Textile School.

The North Carolina Textile School, which is a department of the State College, Raleigh, N. C., has received from the Goulds Manufacturing Company, Seneca Falls, New York, a 4x6 Triplex Pump. This pump has been donated to the Textile School and will be used in connection with the Parks-Cramer System of Humidifiers in the carding and spinning room.

The New England Butt Company, Providence, R. I., have donated a Braider for use in the Textile School.

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Visiting the Textile Machinery Shops

(Continued from Page 8)

room was neat and clean and the workmen appear to know their business.

The furnaces were heated with oil blasts automatically controlled and the tempering was done by heating to certain temperatures and cooling in air controlled furnaces.

After the travelers are tempered they are placed in "rattlers" which are large boxes fastened on shafts so that they can be revolved. Pumice stone is mixed with the travelers in order to polish them.

The final polish is, however, given by putting them in the rattlers with scraps of leather obtained from shoe factories.

I met Mr. Farrell, who is in charge of the stock room, and he showed me how the travelers are inspected and how a very large stock of many sizes and weights are kept so that any order may be filled quickly.

I left in time to catch the 5 o'clock train from Providence to Boston.

Fales & Jenks Machine Co.

Leaving Boston at 7:45 a. m. Tuesday, January 29th, I reached Pawtucket at 9 o'clock and walked about three blocks to the office of the Fales & Jenks Machine Co.

There I met the Northern sales agent, Mr. J. H. Windle, and while I was in his office a very old friend, Fay H. Martin, walked in. When I first met Fay Martin years ago he was with the Dunn flyer. He sold quite a number in the South and some are still running at Belmont, N. C. He has been with Fales & Jenks for several years and is now working upon a catalog for them.

Mr. Windle was formerly in the drafting room of the Saco-Lowell Shops but later entered the selling end of the business and is now New England and foreign sales manager for the group consisting of Fales & Jenks Machine Co., Easton & Burnham Machine & Press Co., and the Woonsocket Machine Co., Inc.

Mr. Windle turned me over to Chas. W. Boardman, of the engineering department, who showed me over the plant.

Mr. Boardman made it plain that the Fales & Jenks Machine Co. are proud of the fact that they originated the tape drive and also both the old and modern types of spindles. Rabbeth and Sherman were employed at Fales & Jenks when they invented their spindles.

The Fales & Jenks Machine Co. manufacture only spinning frames and twistors and are therefore specialists in their line.

Their foundry is not large but is well equipped with machine drawn molds and other modern equipment.

Their large machine work is the handling of rails, most of which are half the length of a spinning frame.

These rails are put in long planers, sometimes as many as eight being planed at one time.

In order to insure accuracy the rails fit into jigs on the planers and in turn the jigs are made on the planers upon which they are to fit.

Stop, Look and Listen!

When the old grade crossing is done away with and a bridge built in its place, away go the signs, "Stop, look, and listen."

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to clean your floors you can remove your danger signs, for there are no slippery floors to threaten the feet of the busy, active worker.

This result has been realized so many times that a daily growing demand for this cleaner proves the truth of this claim for its safety value.

And not only is this true but also the floor is made so faultlessly clean with so little effort and expense that mills are saving money on their floor cleaning costs.

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Regarding MI CLEANSER, will say since dusting same on the floor, as directed, we have obtained 100% better RESULTS.

As my scrubbers were using same in the water, thinking it was a Soluable Preparation.

We are now following your directions, and the Results are Absolutely Satisfactory.

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Asheville, N. C., U. S. A.

so that they will conform accurately to the motion of the planers.

In drilling the rails for spindles they first drill pilot holes and then fit the large drills to the pilot holes.

The drilling of the holes is regulated by an index on the side of the long drill press and no hole is drilled except at exactly the right spot.

During recent years they have installed many automatic machines and everywhere there was evidence of careful and accurate work. For example every fluted roll is tested with two different measuring devices to insure its accuracy.

On the assembly floor were spinning frames for the Groves Mill at Gastonia and twisters for the Thomaston Cotton Mills and the erectors were carefully fitting and adjusting every part.

They also had on the floor some twisters, with seven-inch rings, for a jute mill. Instead of the knee brake they were fitted with foot brakes.

The most interesting feature of the Fales & Jenks Shops is the spindle department.

They furnish all the materials and have their spindles made under contract by Chas. S. Foster and his son, Chester C. Foster.

Originally the father of Chas. S. Foster conducted a similar business for Fales & Jenks and a highly specialized business has therefore been handed down through three generations.

Rabbeth worked with the original Foster when he invented the Rabbeth spindle and later Sherman invented in the same shop the spindle that bears his name.

Around the wall of the Fosters' office, each labeled with its number and date, are types of spindles from the earliest to those of the present date. They also showed spindles from the very smallest made up to the largest ball bearing twister spindles. The record book showed that since the grandfather started the business they had made more than 10,000,000 spindles.

Chas. S. Foster has worked in that shop for 38 years and it was easy to see that he had an intense pride in the quality of the spindles produced by the business begun by his father and to be carried on by his son.

Returning to Mr. Windle's office we were joined by Fay Martin and went to a small hotel for lunch. During lunch we were joined by Joseph Moss, of their engineering department, and the four of us drove to Woonsocket, which is a drive of about thirty minutes.

(Continued next week)

Rhode Island Mill Situation

Providence, R. I.—Last week found little if any change in the situation which has existed for several months in the cotton goods industry of Rhode Island, numerous mills running on short time and others on practically full time.

The numerous mills of B. B. & H. Knight, Inc., with the exception of the Valley Queen at Riverpoint and the Grant and Nottingham, of Providence, closed down temporarily

last week, are operating, as they have been for some time, on a three-day schedule. The Dodgeville, Mass., mill of this same corporation is also closed down, being closed last week at the same time as were the three mills mentioned in Rhode Island.

The Goddard interest, comprising several different companies with mills in both the Blackstone Valley and the Pawtuxet Valley textile centers, are operating their plants on practically full time except those at Lonsdale, Berkeley and North Smithfield. These villages are all in the Blackstone Valley.

The Manville-Jenckes Company, operating mills at Manville, Pawtucket, Woonsocket and Georgiaville, is running all its mills on what is called practically full time. As noted last week, one of its mills at Pawtucket was recently closed and machinery is to be shipped to the South. This company is extending its Southern holdings at Gastonia, N. C. from year to year by additions to its big plant there.

The Lorraine Manufacturing Company at Pawtucket is operating its cotton division on practically a full-time schedule.

Other smaller cotton goods corporations are operating on the same schedules they have been for several months, this, in most cases, meaning short time in numerous instances.

Cotton manufacturers point out, however, that while numerous mills are operating on what is declared full time schedules, at the same time some machinery in many of these mills is idle and likely to remain so until market conditions improve. In other instances it is reported that manufacturers who have large stocks of raw cotton on hand "bought right" are able to operate normally. None, however, is found willing to state that any profit can be derived from operating full time and using cotton bought at present prices.

Fall River Market

Fall River, Mass.—The week brought no improvement in the local cloth market and up to closing for the holiday the sales totalled but 35,000 pieces, including something like 15,000 pieces of goods not generally listed in the weekly reports, through being other than print cloth yarn constructions. The print cloth sales have been for the most part of the 36-inch low count constructions for nearby delivery.

The wider goods have been quiet and there has been only light inquiry for sateens, for which 15 cents is being asked for the 37½-inch 64x 104 4.37s. All of the business has been of the piece-meal order, the largest single order having been for 1,500 pieces. Prices have been very irregular.

Would like position as overseer weaving. A-1 man, sober, and I. C. S. graduate. 16 years in weave room. Now running room but wish to change. Best of reference. Would consider second hand in large room. Address C. M. H., care Textile Bulletin.



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Cotton Reports As Secured By Government

(Continued from Page 7)

pression of a yield of cotton which the crop reporter has had in mind as a normal or full crop in the past. A certain average condition on a given date in the past has resulted in a certain average yield per acre. The yield that might be expected had the condition been 100 per cent of normal is the 100 per cent equivalent or par. The par differs for each date (since the average condition differs) and generally increases as the season advances, since the average condition generally decreases as the season advances.

There is a close relation between decline in condition and increase in abandonment of acreage. Where the condition is very low it is necessary to make allowance for area which probably will not be picked. For 1924 it is planned to make a monthly inquiry on abandonment to assist in making allowance for this factor.

In December the department makes a preliminary estimate of the outturn of the crop. As stated previously, an inquiry is made of the various corps of reporters concerning the average yield per acre. The acreage of cotton harvested is also determined in two ways, (1) the acreage picked compared to the acreage picked the previous season from indications identical with those used in determining the acreage in cultivation on June 25; (2) the acreage in cultivation June 25, less subsequent abandonment, determined from the inquiry to the various crop reporters. Application of the yield per acre to each of these acreages gives two indications of total production.

A third and very valuable indication is computed from the report of cotton ginned to December 1, as reported by the Bureau of the Census. Since 1912 an annual inquiry has been made of the percentage of cotton estimated as ginned to December 1. A correlation study of these reports to the actual percentage ginned to December as finally reported by the Bureau of the Census show a measureable bias, for which allowance can be made by means of a mathematical formula. This method was used for the first time in connection with the December 1 report in 1923. Such a study requires a background of a considerable series of years and prior to 1923 the series was not of sufficient length to fully justify its use. It is of in-

terest to note, however, that had it been used for the 1922 crop the December report would have been approximately one per cent nearer the figure finally reported by the Census.

A fourth indication of total production is obtained from a study of the relative exhaustion of ginnings. The amount of cotton ginned for the period November 14 to December 1 (Census), appears to have a bearing upon the quantity which will be ginned during the remainder of the season, particularly when considered in relation to the earliness or lateness of maturity of the crop, the percentage of cotton unpicked on December 1, and the type of harvest season.

In 1923, the Department made its first report as of October 25. The spread of the boll weevil over the cotton belt has hastened the maturity and marketing of the cotton crop, so that an earlier preliminary estimate is possible than before this change occurred. The Department began the collection of data for such a report in 1919. With five years' records on October 25 condition, this will become a regular part of the cotton-reporting program.

On April 20, 1923, the Department issued its first report of farmers' expressed intentions to plant. It had been planned to issue such a report for cotton about March 1 hereafter, but at present the department does not contemplate such a report for cotton this year.

It may be said that the 1923 experience with boll weevil infestation over the entire cotton belt indicates that the crop reporters gradually are adjusting their ideas of a full crop to a lower basis. As a result, it is felt that the relation of condition to yield in the more immediately past years should be given increased weight in fixing pars for the coming year.

Periodically a committee of nationally recognized statisticians and economists, not in the service of this Department, subjects to critical examination the methods used by the crop reporting board in arriving at its conclusions. The committee's recommendations have been very helpful in the efficient development of the crop reporting service.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture welcomes and solicits constructive criticism and suggestions looking toward the constant improvement of its crop reporting service.

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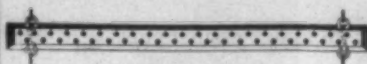
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FOR SALE

Bearskin Cotton Mills Plant and Property.

By virtue of a resolution of the Stockholders of the Bearskin Cotton Mills at a Stockholders' Meeting held in the office of the company at Monroe, N. C., on the 18th day of January, 1924, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, upon the following terms, to wit: one-third cash, balance in six and twelve months from date of confirmation of sale, deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. title to property to be retained until all the purchase money is paid. Possession given upon confirmation of sale. Sale to take place at the court house door in the City of Monroe, N. C. on Saturday, the 22nd day of March, 1924, at twelve o'clock. Sale to be left open for a period of ten days for increased bid.

The property to be sold consists of the following:

5,000 spindle yarn mill, 14 cards, 2,500 twister spindles. In operation since 1919. Product 20-34s knitting yarns, single or ply chain or ball warps, or tire yarn, cones or tubes. Three story brick building, 65x200, fully equipped, and will house about 5,000 additional productive spindles. H & B machinery, new and on basis 1918 prices. 35 acres land, 30 bungalows, sewerage and domestic water supply from deep well. Located just outside town limits. Labor conditions unexcelled.

We invite correspondence or personal inspection or both. Mill running 120 hours per week.

This the 9th day of February, 1924.

The Bearskin Cotton Mills
By M. K. Lee, President

January Spindle Activity Large

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Commerce announces that according to preliminary figures, 37,740,454 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on January 31, 1924, of which 33,339,806 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 34,044,870 for December, 34,101,452 for November, 34,378,662 for October, 33,929,885 for September, 33,708,667 for August, 34,237,887 for July, 34,843,421 for June, 1923, and 35,236,928 for January, 1923.

Cotton growing States showed an active spindle operation of 16,346,206, and New England States, 15,267,851.

The aggregate number of active spindle hours reported for the month was 8,448,247,467. During January the normal time of operation was 26½ days (allowance being made for the observance of New Year Day in some localities), compared with 25 days for December, 25¼ for November, 26¼ days for October, 24¼ for September, 27 for August and 25 for July. Based on an activity of 8.74 hours per day, the average number of spindles operated during January was 36,476,177, or at 96.7 per cent capacity on a single shift basis. This number compared with an average of 32,674,471 for December, 36,316,828 for November, 35,851,435 for October, 34,941,675 for September, 32,075,013 for August, 32,657,966 for July, 38,807,571 for June, 40,192,970 for May, and 40,042,052 for January, 1923.

How Some New Designs Are Arrived At

Amongst the new kinds of materials one comes across, many are produced at very trivial extra weaving cost.

Most of the dress fabrics recently produced owe their novelty to the style and counts of yarns used, others are accounted for by some change in the finishing process. Marocain is a popular fabric at present; it is made in various ways, sometimes entirely of cotton, often with artificial silk running one way of the fabric. When finished this material has a crinkled appearance, and although plain woven it seems to have a small crepe or oatmeal design. An analysis of one sample showed it to be plain woven with six warp threads spun "twist way" and six warp threads spun "weft way" alternately. The yarns contained over twenty turns per inch and the weft, spun "twist way," was soft and contained but few turns per inch. When finished it counted forty-eight ends and fifty-two picks per inch.

An example of printed marocain consisted of artificial silk warp and cotton weft, the weft in this case creating effect by having two, picks of "twist way" weft and two picks of "weft way" weft alternately, the former having a much larger number of turns per inch than the latter. The warp contained over a hundred artificial threads per inch and the picks about forty-eight per inch. The fabric required, of course, a box changing loom.



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Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods prices were lower last week and there was some response on the part of buyers to the revised quotations. The new price level on some of the finished lines are regarded as exceptional values. One of the leading lines of dress gingham was priced at 11 1/2 cents, which is a full cent lower than other lines. In unfinished goods, print cloths and sheetings sold at the lowest prices that have been seen in several months. Tickings were reduced two cents a yard.

Gingham sales showed an increase and percales also moved better. It is estimated that sales of gingham amount to about two-thirds of the production of the leading mills up to the second quarter of the year. Trade in bleached goods and pillow cases was again quiet during the week. The export demand was a little better, but is still very small. Curtailment of production showed a further increase last week.

Some of the market authorities are pointing out that jobbers now have an exceptional opportunity to buy goods at prices that are much more attractive now than they can be expected to remain for any length of time. A great many of the staple lines of cotton goods can be bought on a parity with 25-cent cotton, while the cotton market remains around 30 cents. The break in prices has carried prices well below replacement values, so that purchases made now are more likely to prove safe than has been the case in many months past.

The market for print cloths and sheetings was slightly firmer at the close of the week. Bids made at the lowest prices quoted during the week were turned down where contracts were wanted and the lowest prices were possibly only where spot goods were wanted. Print cloths sold near the week-end on a basis of 9 1/4 cents for the 38 1/2-inch 64x60s for March and April delivery. Spots were reported sold at 9 1/4 cents. Sheetings were dull and easier. Sateens were quiet and twills were on a basis of 13 1/4 cents for 4-yard 39-inch goods.

Sales of duck were confined chiefly to spot goods. Orders for enamel duck were scattered but the total made a fair showing. A few orders of wide and sat-duck in light weights covered lots of 10,000 and 30,000 yards.

All sorts of reports regarding silk and cottons continue to confuse, to more than a little extent, ideas on this market. It was stated generally on Thursday that 80x56 Tus-sahs had been sold at 27 cents, apparently confirming the report of a sale at this figure earlier in the week. For 96x64 Cantons, the general market talk is 19 cents; 18 cents quoted for 88x52 Cantons, and reports that 96x100 single end Canton could be had at 26 cents, with also some reports of less.

One mill sold some 40-inch, 72x68, 9.50, at 12 1/2 cents.

A quotation of 19 cents for 34-inch, 88x40, 420 oxford, was reported.

Some 68x56, 11.00 yard, organdies in second hands at 9 1/2 cents, and in first hands at three-quarters to 10. In 40-inch, 88x80, 8.50 yard, good makes reported at 15 1/2 cents in first hands, although several quote up to 16 cents.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch 64x64s, 7 1/2 cents; 64x60s, 7 1/2 cents; 38 1/2-inch 64x64s, 9 1/2 cents; brown sheetings, Southern standard, 16 cents; denims, 220s, 24 1/2 cents; prints 10 1/2 cents; staple gingham, 15 cents; dress gingham, 18 1/2 to 21 cents.

Investigate New England Curtailment

Fall River.—An investigation of the "continued curtailment" of the Fall River cotton mills to be conducted by the Federal Trade Commission is requested by Mayor Edward P. Talbot, in a telegram which he sent to the chairman of the commission. The mayor said he was not intimating that the Cotton Manufacturers' Association was guilty of restraint of trade, but asserted he was not sure there was not "some understanding" among mills to bring about widespread "curtailing of operation."

Mayor Talbot said that untold suffering was being caused by the closing of the mills in Fall River, "the largest cotton manufacturing city in the world."

He asked that the board determine if there had been any waste, mismanagement or gross neglect by the manufacturers whose mills have suspended indefinitely.

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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn markets continued very dull during the past week, with prices showing a further decline. Quotations on Southern carded weaving and knitting yarns were reduced from a half cent to a cent and a half. The drop brought dealers' prices on 20s warps down to 48 cents where prompt deliveries were wanted from dealers' stocks. Dealers quoted 30s-2 warps at 53 and 54 cents, while spinners were asking from three to five cents above that figure. The lower prices are ascribed to a number of causes, among them being absence of anything like a normal demand, the belief that Southern mills are carrying large stocks and the recent weakness in the cotton market.

There was no improvement in the demand for combed yarns. Spinners' prices are still well above those being quoted by the dealers in this market. Sales were small during the week and no important contract business was reported.

Quotations on many carded yarn numbers are now back to the level of last September and some are slightly under the prices prevailing at that time. Curtailment is increasing and it is thought here that a severe cut in output will do more to help the market situation than anything else that can be done.

Yarn quotations, which showed considerable irregularity last week, were published in this market as shown below, although these figures are generally below prices that spinners will accept.

Two-Ply Chain Warps.	
2-ply 8s	45 a
10s	46 a
12s to 14s	46 1/2 a 47 1/2
2-ply 16s	48 1/2 a 49
2-ply 20s	49 1/2 a 50
2-ply 24s	52 1/2 a 54
2-ply 26s	54 a 55
2-ply 30s	54 a 55
2-ply 40s	65 a 66
2-ply 50s	75 a
Two-Ply Skeins.	
8s	44 a
10s to 12s	45 a 46
14s	46 1/2 a
16s	47 1/2 a
20s	49 a
24s	52 1/2 a
26s	53 1/2 a
30s	54 a 54 1/2
36s	60 a
40s	65 a
40s ex.	70 a 72
50s	74 a 75
60s	81 a
Tinged Carpet—	
3 and 4-ply	41 a
White Carpet—	
3 and 4-ply	43 1/2 a 44
Duck Yarns.	
3, 4 and 5-ply—	
8s	44 a
10s	45 a
12s	46 a
16s	48 a
20s	49 a
Single Chain Warps.	
10s	45 1/2 a
12s	46 a
14s	47 a
16s	48 a
20s	48 a
24s	49 a 50
26s	53 a
30s	54 a 55
	55 a 56

Single Skeins.	
6s to 8s	44 a
10s	45 a
12s	46 a
14s	47 a
16s	48 a
20s	49 a
24s	52 1/2 a
26s	53 a
30s	54 a 54 1/2
Frame Cones.	
8s	44 a
10s	44 1/2 a
12s	45 a
14s	45 1/2 a
16s	46 a
18s	47 a
20s	48 a
22s	49 a 50
24s	51 a
26s	52 a
28s	53 a
30s	54 a
40s	65 a
Combed Peeler Skeins.	
2-ply 10s	65 a
2-ply 20s	68 a 70
2-ply 30s	73 a 75
2-ply 36s	78 a 80
2-ply 40s	80 a 82
2-ply 50s	90 a 92
2-ply 60s	90 a 95
2-ply 70s	1 60a 1 08
2-ply 80s	1 15a 1 20
Combed Peeler Cones.	
10s	55 a 56
12s	56 a 57
14s	57 a 58
16s	58 a 59
18s	59 a 60
20s	60 a
22s	60 a 61
24s	61 a 61 1/2
26s	61 1/2 a 62
28s	62 a 63
30s	63 a 65
32s	63 a 70
34s	70 a 72
36s	75 a 77
38s	77 a 78
40s	78 a 80
50s	82 a 87
60s	90 a 95
70s	1 05a 1 16
80s	1 15a 1 20
Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins.	
20s, 2-ply	61 a
22s, 2-ply	62 a
24s, 2-ply	63 a
30s, 2-ply	66 a
36s, 2-ply	70 a
40s, 2-ply	75 a
45s, 2-ply	79 a
50s, 2-ply	88 a

Arnold is President of Mill Secretaries

Greensboro, N. C.—Officers of the Industrial Secretaries Association were elected at a meeting at Proximity of representatives of Young Men's Christian Associations of Schoolfield, Spray, Leaksville, Proximity, White Oak, Winston-Salem and Greensboro, A. S. Arnold, general secretary of White Oak and Proximity, is president; J. K. McConnell, of Leaksville, vice-president, and J. H. Lea, of Schoolfield, secretary and treasurer.

Reports were received from committees in charge of arrangements for the tournament to be held at Schoolfield, March 8. Plans have been made for basketball, bowling, volley ball and other games. The baseball committee will make a report March 12.

J. T. Fesperman, of Charlotte, secretary of boys' work in the State, discussed work with boys in indus-

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We have an opening for man who has practical experience in cotton mill work and can figure well; also must have some knowledge of mechanical drawing. In applying state age, experience and salary expected. Give references. Address Cotton 150, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted—Position as cloth room overseer. Am now employed as same, but desire a change. Am experienced with silk fancies, cotton fancies and novelty goods. Best of references. Address L. W. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted

Position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience as overseer on coarse and fine numbers, short and long staple cotton. Can guarantee proper results with good level roving. G. H. F., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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I am in the market for cotton mill machinery scrap iron and metal. Highest prices paid. Carload lots only. Benjamin Smith, Scrap Iron and Metal Dealer and Broker. Yard and Warehouse, textile siding. P. O. Box 202, Charlotte, N. C.

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WANT position as overseer weave room, large or small. Now employed as overseer and giving satisfaction but wish larger place. Experienced on wide variety of goods, white and colored. Good references. No. 4128.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or assistant superintendent. Am experienced man with long record of successful service. Best of references. Can come on short notice. No. 4129.

WANT position as overseer carding. Competent man who thoroughly understands carding and preparatory processes. Character and habits good, steady work and a hustler for production. No. 4130.

WANT position as overseer weaving, beaming or slashing. Have had 12 years' experience in above departments. At present overseer with 1,000 looms on checks and chambrays and am giving satisfaction. Age 40, married, good references. No. 4131.

WANT position as roller coverer. Experienced, reliable and first-class man in every respect. Best of reference. No. 4147.

WANT position as superintendent or will accept place as overseer carding or spinning. Experienced in some of the largest and best mills in the South and can get results. References. No. 4132.

WANT position as overseer carding. Am reliable man of sober habits, good manager of help and thoroughly understand carding. Good references. No. 4133.

WANT position as superintendent of weave mill, or would accept place as overseer weaving in large mill. Can get production at right price and understand quality weaving methods. Best of references. No. 4134.

WANT position as superintendent or will take place as overseer, carding spinning or weaving, prefer weaving. Now employed in good North Carolina mill, but wish to change for better place. Best of references. No. 4135.

WANT position as overseer carding in good sized room. Prefer Georgia or Alabama. Eighteen years as overseer in good mills. Now overseer in large mill but have good reasons for wishing to change. Age 48, have family, have good textile education and can run the job. No. 4136.

OVERSEER carding, now employed, wishes to make change. My experience and training fit me to handle large job in good mill. Good manager of help, first-class references as to character and ability. No. 4137.

WANT position as superintendent yarn mill of 10,000 to 15,000 spindles. Age 46, married, long practical experience, 12 years as superintendent. Now employed but have good reasons for making change. References. No. 4138.

WANT position as slasher tender or second hand in spinning. Well qualified for either place. Best of references. No. 4139.

WANT position as roller coverer. Am expert in roller covering and can demonstrate my ability in short time. Now employed in good mill. Want to correspond with mill needing man of unusual ability. No. 4140.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Long experience in handling a combination of both rooms and can get excellent results. Good references. No. 4148.

WANT position as electrician with good mill or some other manufacturing plant. Have had 15 years' experience. Can furnish excellent references. No. 4149.

WANT position as superintendent, or would accept place as carder or spinner. Practical man of long experience as both superintendent and overseer. Best of references. No. 4150.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or master mechanic and electrician. Employed at present but have good reasons for making a change. Can come on ten days' notice. First-class references. No. 4151.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning. Am 44 years old and have had 20 years' experience as overseer and assistant superintendent. Can furnish best of references. No. 4152.

WANT position as overseer plain weaving or overseer cloth room. Have had more than 25 years' experience on practically all kinds of goods. Am qualified to handle either position. Age 46, have family. Best of references. No. 4153.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had long experience in the spinning room and have taken a course with the I. C. S. Good references. No. 4154.

WANT position as overseer of slasher department. Age 32, eight years' experience as slasher and beamer. Good references. No. 4154.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Long experience on wide variety of fabrics and am capable man in every respect. Good references from past and present employers. No. 4156.

WANT position as superintendent of tire yarn or fabric plant, or fine combed yarn mill. Now located in East, but have had 6 years' experience in South. Long term of services superintendent and overseer and am reliable man who can get excellent results. Excellent references. No. 4157.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Long experience on lawns and sheetings and can guarantee satisfaction. Good references. No. 4158.

WANT position as overseer of small card room or second hand in large room. Am also excellent card grinder. Long experience in good mill. A-1 references. No. 4159.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 18 years as such and am now employed in my 19th year. Can handle yarn or cloth mill and am high class, practical man. No. 4160.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning, or both. Past experience and training fits me to handle job in efficient manner. Good references. No. 4161.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or overseer weaving. Long experience in good mills in both departments. Reliable, steady man of good habits. Excellent references. No. 4162.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed. Experienced in both steam and electric plants and can handle work in satisfactory manner. Good references. No. 4163.

WANT position as overseer spinning, experienced for many years on both carded and fine combed yarns. Would like to correspond with mill needing high-class man. Excellent references. No. 4164.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on many different fabrics and am competent and reliable. No. 4165.

WANT position as superintendent. Fitted by training and experience to handle large mill in satisfactory manner. Good references. No. 4166.

WANT position as superintendent; yarn mill preferred. Now superintendent of good yarn mill and have held job for over two years. Giving entire satisfaction. Thoroughly understand carding and spinning. 15 years as superintendent and overseer. Good references. No. 4167.

WANT position as superintendent of cloth mill. Long experience and can give references from many mill executives to show excellent record of past service. No. 4168.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill. Now employed as night superintendent but wish day job. References to show ability, character and past record. No. 4169.

WANT position as superintendent or will take overseer's place in any department. Thoroughly qualified to handle any room in the mill. Best of references. No. 4170.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Will go anywhere. Prefer yarn mill of 5,000 to 30,000 spindles. Can come at once. Best of references. No. 4176.

WANT position as carder or spinner. Ten years' experience in carding, spinning and winding. Now employed, but will change on short notice. Age 37, with family. References from present and past employers. No. 4172.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical man, good pusher, can get quality production on all classes of yarns. Good references. No. 4173.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Practical man of long experience on practically all yarn counts made in South. Good references. No. 4174.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had 20 years' experience in spinning, spooling and warping in some of the best mills in South, and West, both white and colored work. Age 36, married, sober, now employed as overseer. Good references. No. 4175.

WANT position as superintendent or would take overseer of carding and spinning. Many years' experience as superintendent and overseer and am well qualified in every respect. Best of references. No. 4171.

SUPERINTENDENT or carder and spinner desires position. Would take place as night superintendent in large mill. Prefer mill on plain work. Satisfactory references. No. 4177.

WANT position as superintendent of mill or plain weaving or hosiery yarn. Am now 32 years of age and can give good references. Now employed as superintendent. No. 4178.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent in medium size mill. Would consider weave room in large mill. Best of references. No. 4179.

WANT position as spinner. Age 48. Have had 20 years' experience and can give excellent references. No. 4180.

WANT position as superintendent of finishing in yarn plant. Long experience in large Eastern mill and have excellent record of service. Fine references. No. 4181.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or box comb. Am specialist in combed yarn work and have had a long term of satisfactory service. Excellent references. No. 4182.

WANT position as shipping clerk. Four years' experience and can handle big job. Now employed as shipping clerk. Gilt-edged references. No. 4183.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed as such, but wish a larger place. Experienced, practical and reliable man. No. 4184.

WANT position as overseer finishing department, white or colored goods. Have had 16 years' experience in cloth room, 12 years as overseer on white and colored goods, wet and dry finish. Best of references. No. 4185.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Have had 12 years' experience as overseer and can furnish best of references. No. 4186.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Can handle either plain or fancy work, both colored and white. Now employed. First-class references. No. 4187.

WANT position as superintendent, carder, spinner or carder and spinner. Have acceptably filled overseer's position for long term of years. Best of references. No. 4188.

WANT position as master mechanic and engineer. Experienced and skilled mechanic of long experience. Best of references. No. 4189.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 12 years as overseer and 5 years as overhauler in spinning and twisting. Good references. Address No. 4190.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer weaving or designer. Have specialized in fancy weaving and designing and can show samples that have proved business getting. Long record of satisfactory service in fine weaving plants. Good references. No. 4192.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or carder and spinner in larger mill. Have had 20 years as overseer. Good references. No. 4191.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Now employed but want better job. First-class references. No. 4193.

WANT position as superintendent. Prefer weaving mill. Practical man of long experience on great variety of fabrics. Good references. No. 4194.

WANT position as overseer carding anywhere in South. Long experience and also graduate of I. C. S. Good references. No. 4197.

WANT position as overseer spinning, twisting or winding at not less than \$40 weekly. Have had 25 years in the mill, 10 years as overseer, have run present room 3 years. Good references. No. 4195.

WANT position as overseer weaving. My experience has been as overseer in a number of large weave rooms and many kinds of goods. Excellent references. No. 4196.

WANT position as overseer of small weave room on plain goods. Am hustler for quality production and good manager of help. Good references. No. 4198.

WANT position as carder or spinner or superintendent. Now employed. Many years as both superintendent and overseer and am competent worker. Good references. No. 4199.

WANT position as carder. Have had 7 years as overseer and can give first-class references. No. 4200.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill, or overseer weaving. Long experience in carding, spinning and weaving and winding and can give good references. No. 4201.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Prefer plant on tire fabrics. Experienced man of good habits and character and can give good references. No. 4202.

WANT position as overseer weaving on any kind of plain work; 12 years as overseer and have always been able to get the goods. Now employed but have good reasons for changing. Good references. No. 4203.

WANT position as spinner. Have held present job for over 6 years and made good record. Can get quality production at right price. Good references. No. 4203.

WANT position as carder or carder and spinner. Am hustler for production and quality and know how to keep costs down. No. 4204.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Have had 12 years' experience. Have finished course in grading and stapling cotton. Know mill business thoroughly. Best of references as to character and ability. No. 4206.

WANT position as carder in small mill or second hand in large mill. At present employed by good mill but desire to change. Good references as to character and ability. No. 4207.

WANT position as carder. Thoroughly understand the carding process and have long term of experience in good mill. Best of references. No. 4208.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced and reliable man who can get results. Experience gained in some of the best mills in the Carolinas. Excellent references. No. 4209.

WANT position as superintendent. Am competent executive and good manager of help, experienced in all departments of mill and man of good character and habits. Best of references. No. 4210.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized yarn mill or assistant superintendent in large mill. Prefer mill in Georgia, Alabama or Mississippi. Long experience as overseer spinning. Have held present place as assistant superintendent for many years, making 4s to 40s single and ply cones, tubes, skeins and warps. References. No. 4111.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning. Am 41 years old, have had 20 years' experience as overseer and superintendent of mills in Georgia. Can give good references as to character and ability and can come at once. Good manager of help. No. 4113.

MASTER mechanic and chief engineer of extraordinary ability will consider proposition by March first. Fine machinist and mechanical engineer. Correspondence strictly confidential. No. 4114.

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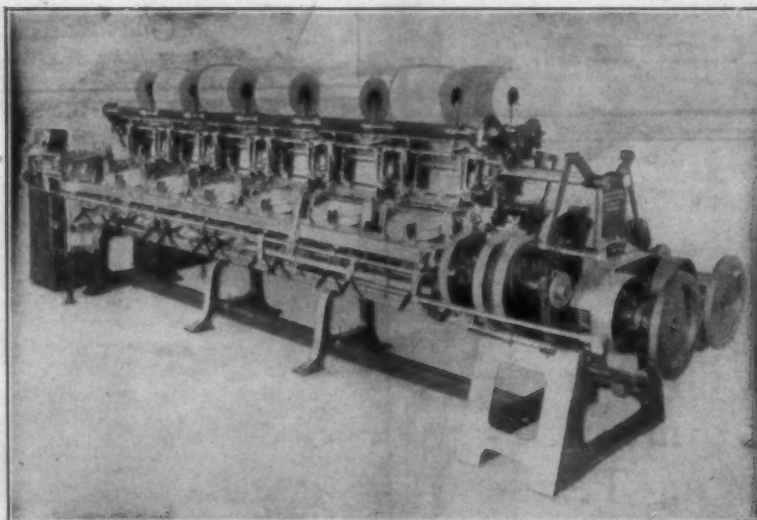
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